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A CATALOGUE
OF
FIFTY-THREE RARE AMERICANA

SELECTED FROM THE
STOCK OF
MAGGS BROS
BOOKSELLERS

BY APPOINTMENT



TO HIS MAJESTY

KING GEORGE V

LONDON
MAGGS BROS
34 and 35 Conduit Street, London, W
1928

FIFTY-THREE RARE AMERICANA

MAGGS BROS

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BOOKSELLERS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

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A CATALOGUE
OF
RARE AMERICANA

ACOSTA (CHRISTOVAL): *TRACTADO DE LAS DROGAS*, 1578.

TRACTADO DE LAS DROGAS Y MEDICINAS DE LAS INDIAS ORIENTALES, CON SUS PLANTAS DEBUXADAS AL VIVO POR C. A. MEDICO Y CIRUJANO QUE LAS VIO OCULAMENTE.

First Edition. Title within woodcut architectural border with heraldic vignettes, ornamental capitals, and numerous full page and other illustrations of plants and herbs. With woodcut portrait of the author. 8vo, levant morocco, g. e.

BURGOS, MARTIN DE VICTORIA, 1578.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£48

Innocencio, 249. Not in Salva, Añibarro, or Cordier.

First Edition. This work is, to a certain extent, based upon material supplied by the distinguished doctor, García de Orta, whom the author met in the course of his travels in Asia; and was the original of Clusio's translation in Latin, and the later versions in French and Italian.

Christovam da Costa (c. 1515-1580), the distinguished Jewish surgeon, physician and botanist, was a Portuguese subject. According to some authorities, he was born at Ceuta or Tangiers, when both these cities were under Portuguese rule, while Espasa's *Enciclopedia* states that Mozambique was his birthplace. He described himself as an "African." He accompanied the Portuguese Viceroy, Dom Luis de Ataide, to India; and there spent many years practising medicine, and at the same time serving in the army. Later, he undertook many long and arduous journeys in tropical countries, for the purpose of studying natural history; suffering shipwreck, captivity, and many hardships in Persia, China, Africa, etc. On his return to Europe, he settled down in Burgos, Spain, where he wrote books in Spanish; one of the principal ones being this *Tractado*, which is still regarded as an important and authoritative work on the subject of medicines and drugs. The interesting woodcuts are reproduced from freehand drawings executed by the author, and illustrate many Asiatic plants which had, until then, been unknown in Europe.



Esta tasado en ciento y nouenta y dos maravedis.

SEE ITEM NO. I.

THE EARLIEST ATLAS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

BART. DALLI SONETTI: *ISOLARIO*, 1477-85.

ISOLARIO. (ATLAS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN).

First Edition. Gothic Letter. 37 long lines to a full page, containing 49 remarkable full and double-page woodcut maps of the Islands of the Mediterranean, entirely uncoloured, each faced by the text describing it. 4to. Contemporary Italian binding of black morocco, gilt and blind parallel sides, with gilt fleurons at corners, and in centre panel a knot of Arabic work in gold tooling, gilt and gauffered edges.

(VENICE, GUILIELMUS, ANIMA MIA, TRIDINENSIS, NOT BEFORE 1477 NOR AFTER 1485.)

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£650

Hain 2538 and 14890. British Museum Catalogue, Vol. V, p. 410. Proctor 5107. Graesse's *Trésor de livres rares* I, 302.

Only two Copies in U.S.A. Library of Congress, (Incun. X. B27). No copy in the John Carter Brown Library Catalogue.

A Magnificent Copy of an exceedingly rare and valuable book, both on account of its being an early specimen of poetry in Italian and as the earliest Atlas of the Mediterranean. The date should be before 1485, as the elaborate cryptogram at the beginning gives the names of the then reigning Doge (Giovanne Mocenigo) whose period was from 1477 to 1485. According to Dibdin (*Aedes Althorp* II, 1305), the book was published about 1477. Panizzi (*Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*) thought it appeared from 1478 to 1485. Both may be correct according to the cryptogram. Brunet emphasises the excessive rarity of the book. Bouillet gives Mocenigo's date as 1475 to 1485, so that if this is correct, the work may possibly be two years earlier than is generally supposed.

Bartolommeo Zamberti (or *dalli Sonetti*) was a Venetian, and one of the earliest translators of Euclid; the first printed translation from the Greek being Zamberti's Latin version which appeared in Venice in 1505. Zamberti cultivated poetry, a circumstance which gave him his better-known descriptive name of Dalli Sonetti [of the Sonnets], and wrote a Latin comedy entitled *Dolotechne*. His sonnets on the islands of the Mediterranean were written in the Venetian dialect; each woodcut map of the atlas being locally designed.



SEE ITEM NO. 2.

BELTRAN DE SANTA ROSA MARIA (FR. PEDRO): *ARTE DE EL IDIOMA MAYA*, 1746.

ARTE DE EL IDIOMA MAYA, REDUCIDO A SUCCINTAS REGLAS Y SEMILEXICON YUCATECO.

First Edition. With the two rare folding plates. Small 4to. Beautifully bound by David in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, crimson morocco doublures and silk fly-leaves, g. e.

MEXICO, VIUDA DE JOSEPH BERNARDO DE HOGAL, 1746.

(See Illustration opposite.)

£475

Leclerc (2280): "*Un ouvrage de toute rareté.*" Medina (*Imprenta en Mexico*, 3750), cites the copy at the British Museum as the only one known to him, but another copy is in the Library of Congress (Rare Book Room PM 6963. B4).

Viñaza (quoting Cirezza) 315. Sabin 4608.

A truly magnificent copy of an exceedingly rare first edition, of great bibliographical interest for the history and language of the American natives. Medina points out that Viñaza, following Cirezza's statement, declares that the first edition was published in 1742, but that that statement was manifestly incorrect, since the book was only written in 1742, and the date of the licence was 1744. No other edition is known between the "1742" edition cited by Viñaza—the title of which is identical with this one—and his second edition printed by Hogal in 1746."

The Maya language was that which was formerly spoken by the natives of Yucatan, a territory which, according to Torquemada, comprised more than three hundred leagues, and was ruled by a native monarch. The capital was Mayapan, and the civilization of that empire was only comparable with that of the Aztecs. It should be noted that the Maya was distinct from the Mayo language; the latter being the dialect of the Caribbees.

Padre Beltran de Santa Rosa Maria was a native of Merida de Yucatan, where he entered the Franciscan Order in his youth. He compiled this grammar in 1742, as stated on the title, whilst engaged upon teaching the Maya language at the Benedictine Monastery in his native town, where the great ruins of the ancient home of the pontiffs of Ahchum-Caan have been discovered in recent times. Padre Beltran was the Superior at his monastery and *Visitador* of his Order. He died at Merida in the latter part of the eighteenth century, leaving various other works in the Maya language.

ARTE

DE EL IDIOMA MAYA

REDUCIDO

A SUCCINTAS REGLAS,
Y SEMILEXICON
YUCATECO

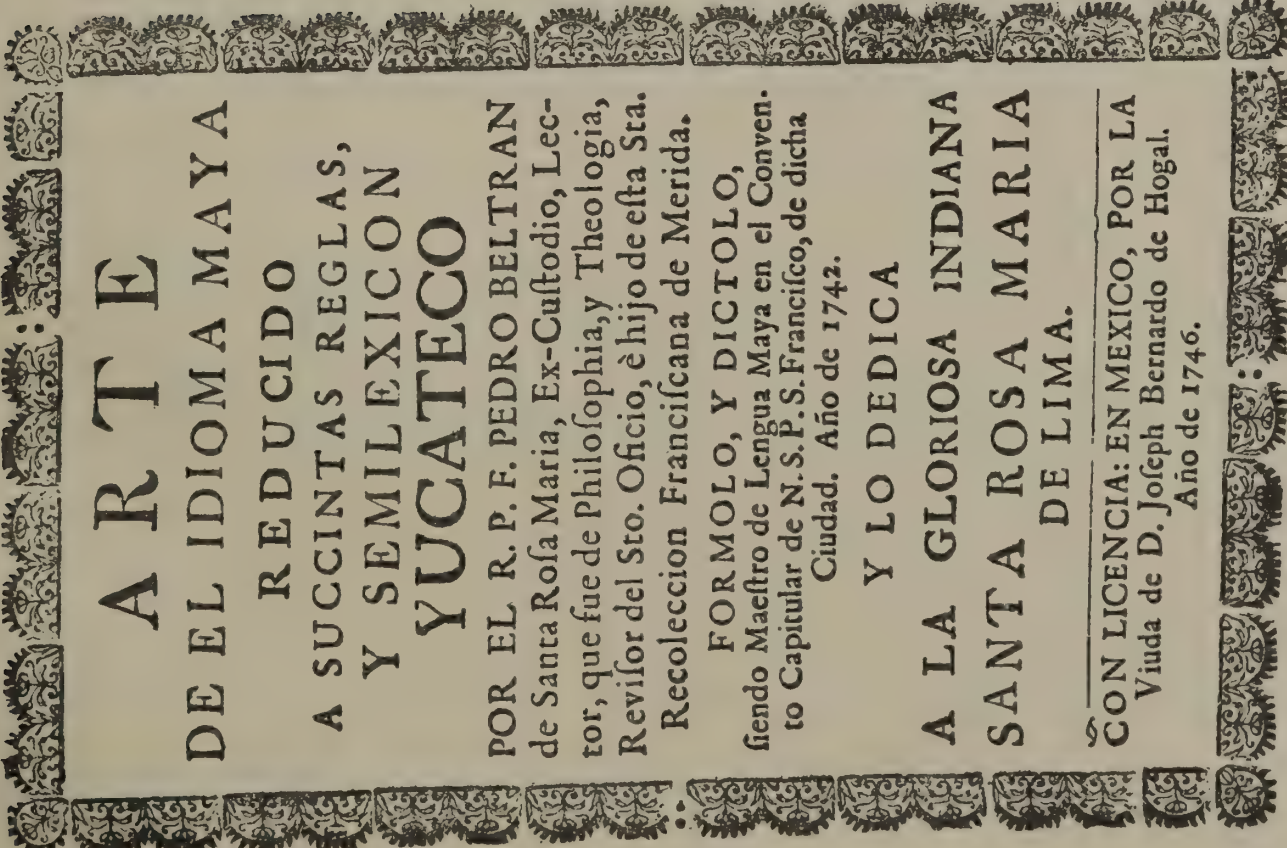
POR EL R. P. F. PEDRO BELTRAN
de Santa Rosa Maria, Ex-Custodio, Lec-
tor, que fue de Philosophia, y Theologia,
Revisor del Sto. Oficio, è hijo de esta Sta.
Recoleccion Franciscana de Merida.

FORMOLO, Y DICTOLO,
siendo Maestro de Lengua Maya en el Conven-
to Capitulat de N. S. P. S. Francisco, de dicha
Ciudad. Año de 1742.

Y LO DEDICA

A LA GLORIOSA INDIANA
SANTA ROSA MARIA
DE LIMA.

CON LICENCIA: EN MEXICO, POR LA
Viuda de D. Joseph Bernardo de Hoyal.
Año de 1746.



ARTE

110

deramente de una syllaba: pues con gran repugnancia de buen sô-
nido reciben *sab*, como *muz*, *traquilar*, *muc*, *enterrar*, *mol*, *reco-*
ger, y los demás, que estân diformes diciendo: *muztab in cab*;
sentab in cab, *molab in cab*: lo qual solamente conoce el que es
criollo: y de aqui fâco por

297. Regla primera, que todo verbo, que admite la particula
te, en futuro, ò que naturalmente hace su futuro con la particula
te: no solo no pertenece à esta tercera conjugacion; sino que es
polisylab, ò de muchas syllabas; sino con buen sonido admite *sab*
en presente: y si el uso lo figura, y profiere polisylabo, ò de una
syllab; es, ò por syncopar el vocablo, ò por averlo adulterado, ò
por ignorar, que es de muchas syllabas.

298. Confirmo esto con esta eficaz razon: los verbos activos
no absolutor, como lo son los de esta tercera conjugaciou, reciben
la mutanza en *ie*, sin *i*, si solo herida con la ultima consonante de
su terminacion, sino fenece en vocal: como *tzicic*, *molie*, *muzic*,
&c. *Sed sic est*, que estos otros, que futurizando en *ie*, luponen
de una syllaba, no admiten la mutanza en *ie*, sin ponerles *i*, y los
que son verdaderamente de una syl ba repugnan la *i*, luego esto
es signoevidente de que no son dichos verbos de una syllaba.
Pruebo la menor con los mismos verbos assi: *sib*, *escribir*; *miz*,
barrer; *jul*, *bruñir*, y los que abajo pondré, quando los mudan
en *ie*, se dice: *sibic*; *mizic*; *yulic*: y no *sibie*, *mizie*, *yulie*, mas
los de una syllaba te dicen sin *i*, como *tzicic*, *molie*, *muzic*, &c. y
no *tzistie*, *molie*, *muzic*: luego dichos verbos no admiten la mu-
tanza sin *i*, y por consiguiente son polisylabos, y debe ser el pre-
sente *sibiah*, *miziah*, &c. Vàn algunos.

Sib, *sibtab*, *sibte*. sssssssssss Escribirlo.
Tul, *yultab*, *yulté*. sssssssssss Bruñirlo.
Boy, *baytab*, *bayté*. sssssssssss Alagarlo.
Puz, *puztab*, *puzté*. sssssssssss Sacudirlo.
Nib, *nibtab*, *nibté*. sssssssssss Agradercarlo.
Can, *cantab*, *canté*. sssssssssss Parlarlo.
tzec, *tzecñab*, *tzecñé*. sssssssss Castigarlo, predicarlo.
Miz, *miztab*, *mizé*. sssssssss Barrerlo.
Bab, *babtab*, *babté*. sssssssss Remar.
zen, *zentab*, *zenté*. sssssssss Sufientarlo.
Kak, *kaktab*, *kaké*. sssssssss Asfilarlo.
Lach, *lachtab*, *laché*. sssssssss Rascarlo.

Chuc,

CHAULMER (CHARLES): *LE NOUVEAU MONDE OU L'AMERIQUE CHRETIENNE*, 1659.

LE NOUVEAU MONDE OU L'AMERIQUE CHRETIENNE, AVEC LE SUPPLEMENT A L'ABBREGÉ DES ANNALES ECCLESIASTIQUES ET POLITIQUES DE L'ANCIEN, OU L'HISTOIRE DES MISSIONS, & DES AUTRES AFFAIRES DE L'EUROPE, DE L'ASIE & DE L'AFFRIQUE.

12mo, 2 vols. in 1. Bound by Petit in crimson levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, inside dentelles, g. e.

PARIS, CHEZ EUSTACHE DAUBIN, 1659.

(See *Illustrations opposite.*)

£105

A magnificent copy of an exceedingly rare little book, which is almost unknown, and contains the general history of the Missions in all parts of the world, from 1641-1649.

According to Sabin, there should be three leaves before the second part. These are not in our copy.

John Carter Brown Library Catalogue (846) gives this work with the words "chez Estienne Miravt, rue de la Harpe" on the title; otherwise it is exactly similar to this item, as regards title, collation, date, etc.

No copy in the Church Catalogue.

According to Michaud, the data concerning this author are somewhat incomplete. It is considered that he was a Norman by birth (circa 1600) but went to live in Paris at an early age. "His assiduous cultivation of the great, leads one to suppose that he was not too well treated by fortune." In 1638 he published *La Mort de Pompée*, which he dedicated to Richelieu. His version of *Abrégé des Annales ecclésiastiques*, which he revised from the text of Sponde, and published in 1673, earned for him the title of Historiographer of France. He also translated Cicero's *Epistles* into French, and published a French-Latin Dictionary, *Dictionnaire Ecclésiastique*, and *Magnus apparatus poeticus*. He died circa 1680.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD, WITH CONTEMPORARY ILLUSTRATIONS

COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER) and CAROLUS VERARDUS: *EPISTOLA*, 1494.

EPISTOLA IN LAUDEM SERENISSIMI FERDINANDI HISPANIARUM REGIS, BETHICAE & REGNI GRANATAE, OBSIDIO, VICTORIA, & TRIUMPHUS. ET DE INSULIS IN MARI INDICO NUPER INVENTIS.

Roman Letter. With six fine full-page woodcuts, including a map. 4to. Old binding of oak boards, half leather sides (a little wormed).

BASLE, JOHANNES BERGMANN DE OLPE, 21ST APRIL, 1494.

(See Illustrations opposite.)

£1000

Harrisse 15. Hain *15942. Church Catalogue 8. Medina, Vol. 1, 15. Harrisse, *Discovery of North America*, p. 401, 14. Harrisse B.A.V. 15. H. V. Jones, *Adventures in Americana*, 4. Library of Congress, Incun. V. 47.

The Columbus letter is preceded by a drama in dialogue form on the siege and capture of Granada from the Moors by Ferdinand. It was written by Verardus and acted at Rome in 1492.

As is well known, two copies of the original epistle were written by Columbus in Spanish, one addressed to Luis de Santangel, a secretary to King Ferdinand, and the other to Gabriel (misprinted Raphael) Sanxis, treasurer of Aragon; both practically identical in other respects. The Sanxis copy was translated into Latin in Naples 29 April, 1493, by Leandro de Cosco, and this is the version now being described, and which was the only original one known prior to the discovery in recent years of the original Spanish text.

This is the famous "*Second Letter of Columbus*," and is the second edition of the Columbus Letter with a colophon and a definite date, but the first edition of Verardus with the Columbus letter containing the account of the Admiral's first voyage.

The woodcuts are as follows:—

(1) On title-page full-length portrait of King Ferdinand of Spain, crowned, dressed in full armour holding the Escutcheon of Castile and Leon in his right hand, and that of Granada in his left, and the words "*Fernandus. Rex Hyspanie*."

(2) Columbus and another European in a boat landing on the shores of the New World offering a goblet to the timid unclothed natives, some of whom are advancing, while others are running away; at top of the woodcut the words "*Insula Hyspana*" (San Domingo). A caravel in the foreground.

(3) Map of the islands discovered by Christopher Columbus during his first voyage, viz., Hispaniola, Fernandina, Ysabella, San Salvador and Santa Maria de la Concepcion.

(4) A town and fort in process of construction by the seaside on Hispania, and the words "*Insula Hyspana*" (San Domingo).

(5) Single Escutcheon of Castile and Leon.

(6) A fine full-page woodcut of Columbus' Admiral's ship, showing Columbus' cabin on the stern, in full sail, the words above being "*Oceanica Classis*."

The reason of these two distinct works being issued together is obvious from the title-page. By them is commemorated the memorable year 1492, in which happened two events of the greatest importance to Spain, viz., the destruction of the Moorish power and the discovery of the New World.

The letter begins (translation):—

"Having now accomplished the undertaking upon which I set out, I know that it will be agreeable to you to be informed of all I have discovered in my voyage. On the 33rd day after I left Cadiz I reached the Indian Ocean, where I found many islands peopled by innumerable inhabitants; of all which I took possession without resistance. The islands abound in the finest variety of trees, so lofty that they seem to reach the stars. These people are of a very timid disposition, an uncommonly simple, honest people, liberal in bestowing what they possess."

De Insulis nuper in mari Indico repertis



Oceanica Classis



WITH A REMARKABLE WOODCUT MAP OF AMERICA

DARINEL (pseudonym of Gilles Boileau de Bouillon): *LA SPHERE*, 1555.

LA SPHERE DES DEUX MONDES, COMPOSÉE EN FRANÇOIS, PAR DARINEL, PASTEUR DES AMADIS. AVEC UN EPITHALAME, QUE LE MESME AUTHEUR HA FAICT, SUR LES NOPCES & MARIAGE DE TRES ILLUSTRE, & SERENISSIME PRINCE, DON PHILIPPE, ROY D'ANGLETERRE, &C.
COMMENTÉ, GLOSÉ, & ENRICHY DE PLUSIEURS FABLES POETICQUES, PAR G. B. D. B., C. C. DE C.

With 19 maps and other woodcuts. Small 4to. Crimson morocco, gilt medallion of olive leaves on sides, inside dentelles, g. e., by Trautz-Bauzonnet.

ANVERS, JEHAN RICHART, 1555.

(See *Illustration opposite and overleaf.*)

£85

Sabin, 18576. Church Catalogue, 101. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, G.120. B65.)

Sabin, in his collation of this work, does not mention the last leaf containing the colophon, nor the blank leaf which follows, necessary to complete signature P, both of which are present in our copy.

This work contains 19 woodcut maps, one being a cordiform map of the world, another a map giving the whole of South America and the South-East Coast of North America with the heading "Peru, brevis exactaque totius Novi Orbis ejusque Insularum descriptio recens a Joan Bellero edita." To each of the maps is appended a curious cosmographical stanza, of eight lines. That for the map of the western hemisphere, on the verso of folio 55, is as follows:—

" Peru,
Oultre la mer, se voit le grande Peru
Large estendu, ce semble un autre monde.
D'ou l'or massif est si trestant venu
Que lon fauldroit en somme si profonde.
Mais qu'en est il? le territoire abonde
Mille Midas y vont mourant de fain,
Tel a trop plus, mais encores il sonde,
Et va querant ce quil tient en sa main."

" A poetical volume of considerable rarity, which must always prove equally and extremely attractive to the English or American Collector. The ' Epithalame ' or the ' Canto Nupcial y otro Matrimonial ' on the Marriage of Philip II of Spain with Mary, Queen of England, is in Spanish, a fact totally overlooked by Bibliographers who have given the title of the work."

LA SPHERE

des deux mondes, composée en François, par Darincl pasteur des Amadis.

Avec vn Epithalame, que le mesme Autheur ha
faict, sur les nopces & mariage de Tresillustre,
& Serenissime Prince, Don Philippe Roy
d'Angleterre. &c.

Commenté, glossé, & enrichy de plusieurs fables Poetiques,

Par G. B. D. B. C. C. de C.

N. L. O V B L I.



Amy Lecteurs, achetez ce liuret,
Si vous aymez Cronicques & Histoires,
Car l'achetant y trouuerez au net,
Bien figurez pays & territoires.

EN ANVERS, CHEZ IE. RICHART.

Avec Priuilege . 1555.

PERV.

REBUS EXACTIS TOTIUS NOVI ORBIS ET SOCI INSLARUM DESCRIPTIO RECENS A IOAN BELIERO EDITA



SEE ITEM NO. 6.

DAVILA y PADILLA (FR. AUGUSTIN): *HISTORIA DE SANTIAGO DE MEXICO*, 1596.

HISTORIA DE LA FUNDACION Y DISCURSO DE LA PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE MEXICO, DE LA ORDEN DE PREDICADORES, POR LAS VIDAS DE SUS VARONES INSIGNES Y CASOS NOTABLES DE NUEVA ESPAÑA.

With engraved vignette on title. Folio. Leather.

MADRID, PEDRO MADRIGAL, 1596.

(See *Illustration overleaf*.)

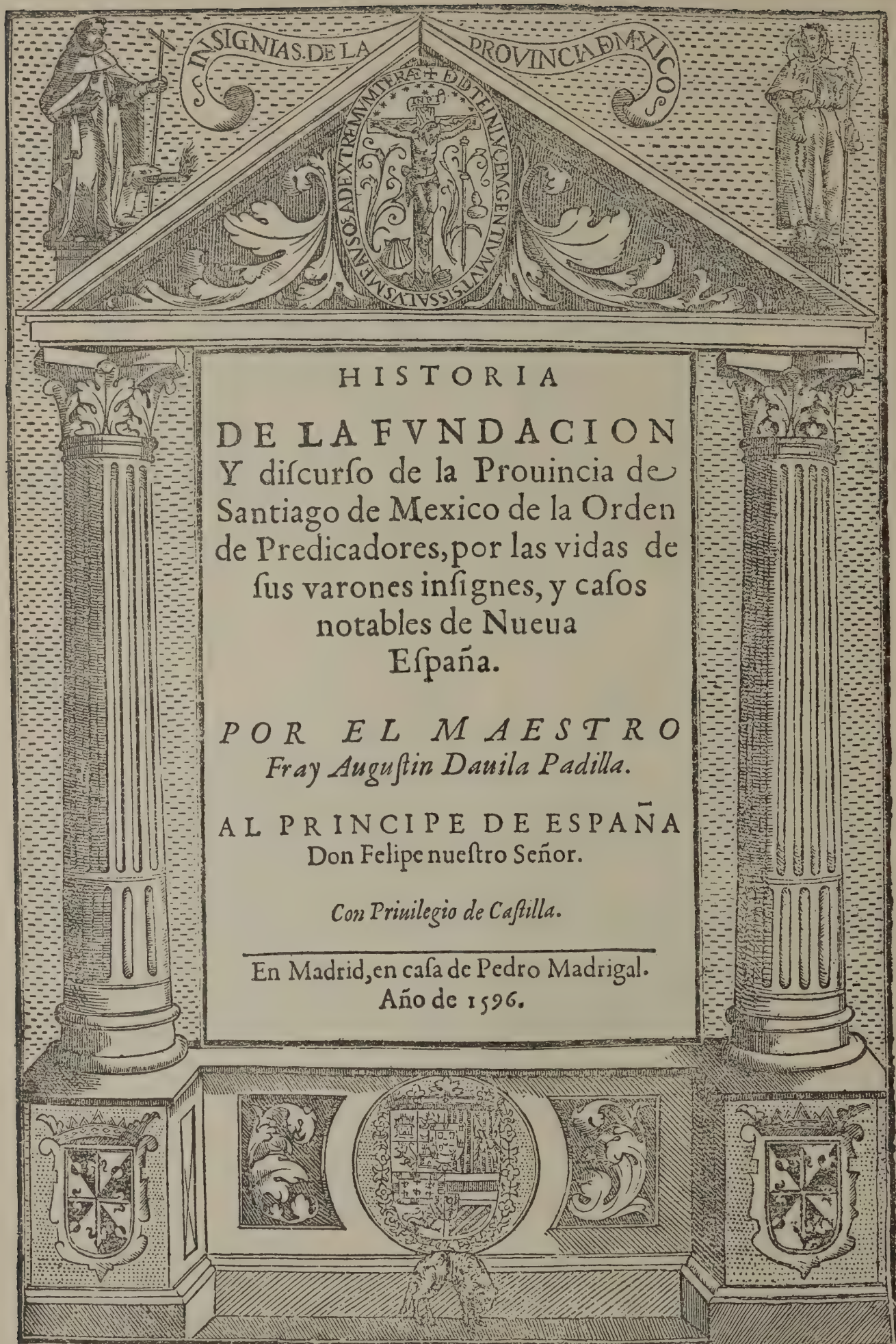
£75

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 15. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F1231. D23.)

An invaluable work for the history of the earliest missions to the New World.

All editions of this important work are of extreme rarity. It contains some of the most valuable materials in existence for the history of the Spanish Conquest and settlements in America; as well as of the manners, language, and religions of the aborigines. Davila Padilla was born in Mexico, in 1562, and had the fullest opportunities of obtaining authentic information. He is the earliest writer who mentions the establishment of Printing in the New World, and the fact that the *Scala Cæli* of St. Joannes Climacus, translated by his namesake, Juan de Estrada, from the Latin version, was entitled to the distinction of being the first book printed in America (about 1535-6).

The author was made Archbishop of San Domingo in 1599 and died in 1604. He used as a source the manuscript of Fray Diego Duran, then unpublished.





SEE ITEM NO. 8.

DU TERTRE (R. P. JEAN BAPTISTE): *HISTOIRE GENERALE DES ANTILLES*,
1667-1671.

HISTOIRE GENERALE DES ANTILLES HABITÉES PAR LES FRANÇOIS. DIVISÉE EN
DEUX TOMES.

With engraved frontispieces and numerous illustrations and maps. 2 tomes bound in 4 vols., 4to. Bound by David in full green morocco, gilt lines on sides, inside dentelles, gilt panelled back, g. e.

PARIS, 1667-1671.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£175

A magnificent copy.

Not in the Church Catalogue. J. C. Brown Library, 997. Library of Congress (F2001. D97.)

This work contains a full account of the Anglo-French campaign at the Antilles, text of official communications and other documents, as well as a general history of the islands. One of the volumes is devoted to their natural history and that of the people: the slave trade, social conditions, their marriages, customs, food, recreation and dress.

Père Jean Baptiste Du Tertre was a Dominican traveller who was born in Calais in 1610 and died in Paris in 1687. He first served in the Dutch navy, and afterwards joined the French service, taking part in the campaign of 1632.

After joining the Dominican Order he was sent out to the Antilles as a missionary in 1640, where he stayed for about sixteen years. A French courtier endeavoured to develop the Island of Granada as a French colony, and sent Père Du Tertre there, but the project failed. His *Histoire* is both authoritative and entertaining.

“THE POPE MUST HAVE BEEN DRUNK AND THE KING OF SPAIN WAS AN IDIOT”

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST BOOK ON AMERICA PRINTED IN SPANISH

FERNANDEZ DE ENCISO: *SUMMA DE GEOGRAPHIA*, 1519.

SUMA DE GEOGRAPHIA QUE TRATA DE TODAS LAS PARTIDAS Y PROVINCIAS DEL MUNDO: EN ESPECIAL DE LAS INDIAS Y TRATA LARGAMENTE DEL ARTE DEL MAREAR: JUNTAMENTE CON LA ESPERA EN ROMANCE: CON EL REGIMIENTO DEL SOL Y DEL NORTE.

First Edition. Gothic Letter, side notes, 42 lines to a full page, woodcut border to first leaf, the top half of which is occupied by a large woodcut engraving of a sphere held by a hand, the title occupies the lower half. Folio. A magnificent copy in blue levant morocco, the sides covered with gold tooling in a floral pattern, doublure of maroon levant morocco elaborately tooled, watered silk fly leaves, g. e.

SEVILLE, JACOB CROMBERGER, 1519.

(See Illustration opposite.)

£650

First Edition of the first book printed in Spain and in Spanish on America.

Medina, *Bibl. Hisp.-Am.*, 56. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, G.113 E5.)

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 206. Sabin, 22551. Harisse B.A.V., 56. H. V. Jones, *Adventures in Americana*, 16. Church Catalogue, 42, only knew of five other libraries possessing copies of this magnificent book.

In English the title reads:—"Compendium of Geography, which treats of all the parts and regions of the world, especially of the Indies; also at length of the art of navigation and of the sphere in the Spanish language, together with the Rule of the Sun and North."

Besides giving a detailed account of the West Indies, it describes the mainland of South America, and the Northern Coast of Labrador.

Enciso's object in writing this work was to aid pilots and mariners in accomplishing discoveries, and also for the instruction of Charles V. The description of America was principally from his own observation.

Martin Fernandez de Enciso first went to the New World with Rodrigues de Bastidas. He was the owner of the vessel as well as the planner of the expedition in which Vasco Nuñez de Balboa acquired so much fame. Having lived in San Domingo, where he acquired wealth as a lawyer, he returned to Spain in 1512, but came back to America with Pedrarias Davila in 1513, where he held the office of Alguazil Mayor of the Golden Castile.

A great hydrographer and explorer, his work is invaluable for the early geographical history of the Continent of America. His accounts of his intimation to the Indians of Zenu, to surrender to the King of Spain, is one of the most singular relations that ever escaped the scrutiny of the Spanish Inquisition.

On the page which occupies the reverse of h4, he records the curious conversation with two chiefs of Zenu, in which he informed them that the Pope had bestowed all those regions upon the King of Spain; they replied "that the Pope must have been drunk and that the King was an idiot."



Suma de geographia q̄
trata de todas las partidas ⁊ prouin-
cias del mundo: en especial delas indi-
as. ⁊ trata largamēte del arte del mare
ar: juntamēte con la ẽspera en romãce:
con el regimiẽto del sol ⁊ del norte: nue-
uamente hecha.

Con preuilegio real.

THE GREATEST SPANISH HISTORY OF THE INDIES
 FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO: *HISTORIA DE LAS INDIAS*, 1535-1557.

LA HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS.

First Edition. Title printed in red and black, within woodcut border, and with large woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the Emperor Charles V. The whole enclosed by woodcut border. On folio X is a very large woodcut of Columbus' Coat-of-Arms. Other woodcuts of American interest and of natural history.

SEVILLE, 1535.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. III, p. 124. HARRISSE, 207. Church Catalogue, 71. Sabin, 57988. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E141. O92.)

"This work is much fuller than that published in 1526. In this the author gives us nineteen books and eleven chapters of *Libro veynte y ultimo desta primera parte*. At the end is a *Carta missiva* to which the author, as was his usual practice, has attached his signature."

Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo *alias* de Valdes (1478-1557) was a native of Madrid, a descendant of a noble Spanish family, and served in the Army in Spain and Italy. He went out to America in 1513, where he acted as Regidor at Santa Maria, Darien; and on his return to the Spanish court, presented a report upon the political situation at Darien. During a later sojourn in America, he was in command of the fort at the Island of Santo Domingo, was Governor of the Province of Cartagena and filled other high positions. The knowledge thus acquired of men and events gave him unusual opportunities for gathering information for this, his chief work. Authority was given him by the Emperor to demand from the different governors of Spanish America such documents as he might need for this work. He gives a vivid picture of conditions as they then existed, and his work is a vast storehouse of facts relating to the times. This is the source from which most literary writers have drawn their accounts of the early occurrences in the New World. He subsequently became chronicler of the Indies to Charles V, and achieved fame as the author of the greatest contemporary history of America. Unlike his rival, Las Casas, he registered his impressions of the Indians and their position as the Spanish King's vassals, with cool and conscientious impartiality, regarding them more from the point of view of an ethnographer than an historian. He spent thirty-four of the seventy-nine years of his life in America, crossing the Atlantic eight times and died at Valladolid leaving an unpublished volume of tales of chivalry.

Together with:

LIBRO XX DE LA SEGUNDA PARTE DE LA GENERAL HISTORIA DE LAS INDIAS,
 QUE TRATA DEL ESTRECHO DE MAGELLANS.

Large woodcut Arms on title.

VALLADOLID, FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA, 1557.

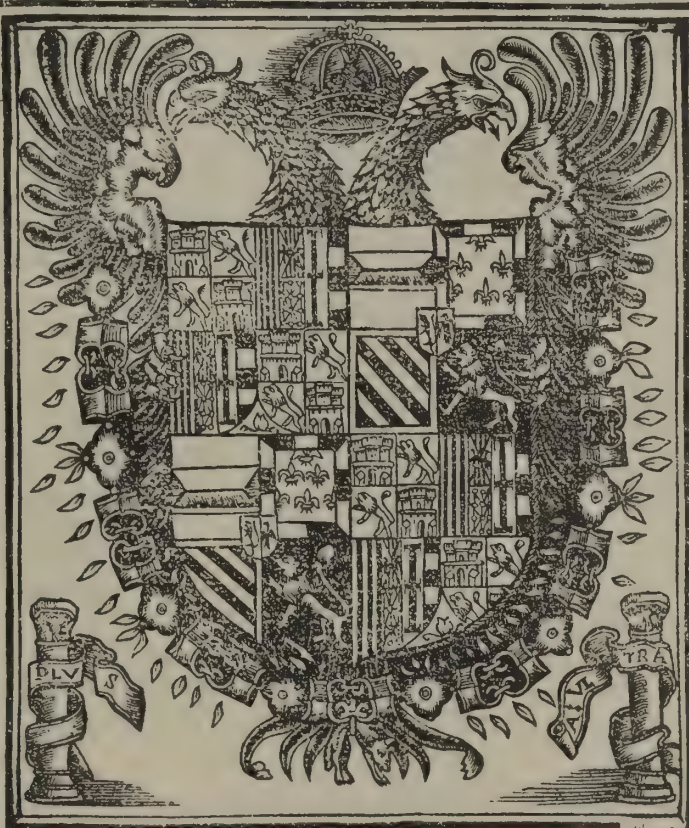
Folio. Magnificent copy of the two volumes bound in one by Bedford, in full crushed morocco, g. e.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£600

HARRISSE, *Notes on Columbus*, p. 14. Church Catalogue 106. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E141. O92.)

This XXth Book, which was published separately, was intended to form the first part of Volume II, but in consequence of the author's death, no more was issued.



La historia general de las Indias.



Con privilegio imperial.

THE GREATEST SPANISH HISTORY OF THE INDIES

FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO Y VALDES (GONSALO DE): *CORONICA DE LAS INDIAS*, 1547.

CORONICA DE LAS INDIAS. LA HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS. Y CON LA CONQUISTA DEL PERU.

Title printed in red and black, within woodcut border, and with large woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the Emperor Charles V. The whole enclosed by woodcut border. On folio X is a very large woodcut of Columbus' Coat-of-Arms. Other woodcuts of American interest and of natural history.

Magnificent copy in perfect condition, beautifully bound by Rousselle in full crimson morocco with gilt tooled fleurons and lines, gilt tooling on back, inside dentelles, g. e.

SALAMANCA, JUAN DE JUNTA, 1547.

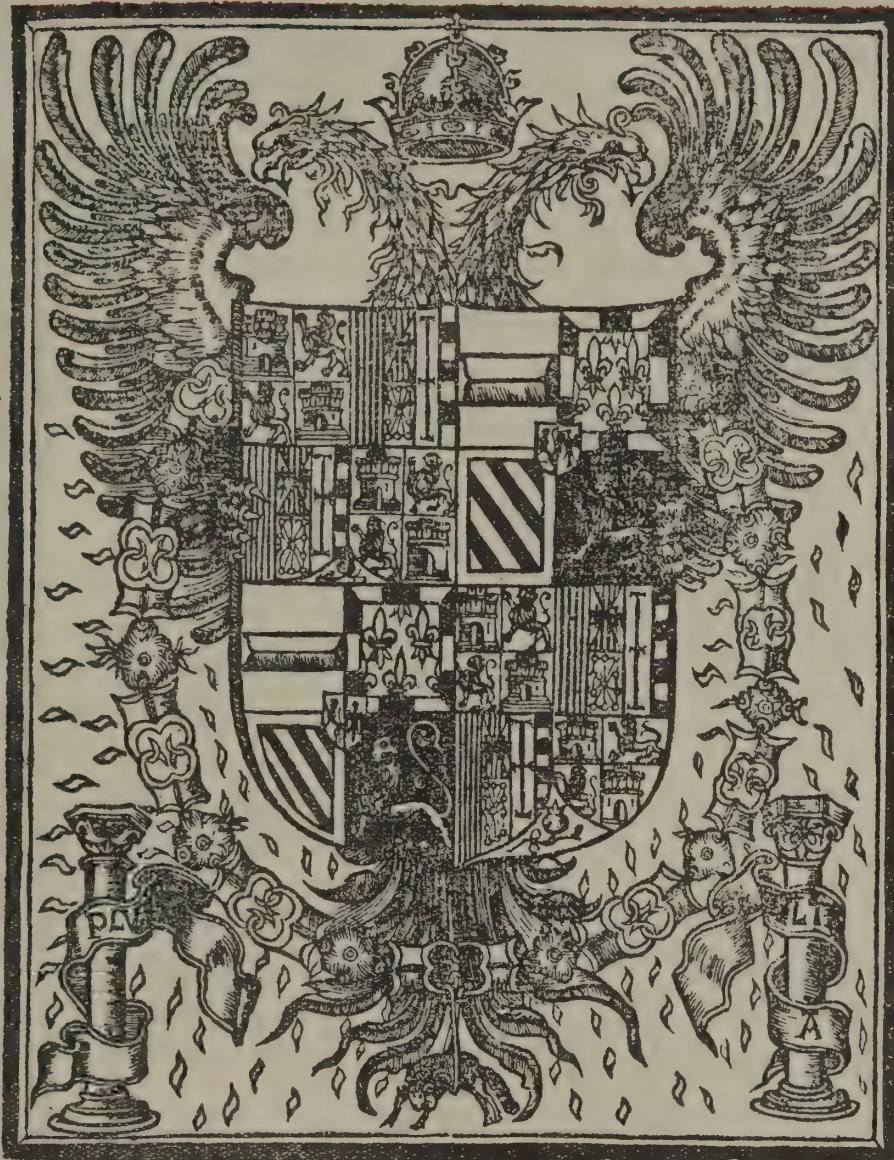
(See Illustrations opposite and overleaf.)

£650

This copy contains the additional title page and text (23 leaves) of the *Conquista del Peru*, which is not always found with the *Historia General*. Medina (*Hispano-Americana*), 131. Harisse (Add.) 163. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E141. O92.)

[For notes on Fernandez de Oviedo, see previous item.]

Coronica delas Indias.



**La hyftoria general de
las Indias agora nueuamente im-
preffa corregida y emendada.**

1547



Y con la conquista del Peru.

licos hizieron señaladas mercedes: y en especial le confirmaron su preuilegio en la dicha Barcelona. a. xxviii. de Mayo de mil y cccc. xciiij. Y entre otras de mas de le hazer noble y dar titulo de Almirante perpetuo destas Indias a el y a sus sucesores por via de mayorazgo. Y que todos los que del dependiessen: y aun q̄ sus hermanos se llamassen don: le dieron las mismas ar-

mas Reales de Castilla y de Leon mezcla das y repartidas con otras que assi mesmo le concedieron de nuevo: aprouando y confirmando de su auctoridad Real las otras armas antiguas de su linaje. E delas vnas y las otras formaron vn nuevo y hermoso Escudo de armas con su Timbre y deuisa en la manera y forma que a qui se contiene: y se vee patente.



El escudo cō vn Castillo de oro en cāpo de goles o sanguino cō las puertas y vêtanas azules: y vn leō de purpura/ o morado en cāpo de plata cō vna corona de oro: la lēgua sacada y rāpante/ assi como los reyes de Castilla y de leō los tracen. Y a questo castillo y leō hā de estar en el chieph o cabeça del escudo: el castillo en la parte derecha/ y el Leon

en la siniestra. Y de alli las dos partes restantes del escudo todo/ hā de estar partidas en mātēl: y en la parte derecha vna mar en memoria del grāde mar oceano: las aguas al natural azules y blancas: y puesta la tierra firme delas indias/ que tome quasi la circunferēcia deste quatro/ dexādo la parte superior y alta del abierta/ de manera que las puntas desta tierra grande muestran ocu-

b ij



Conquista del Peru.



Verdadera relacion

dela conquista del Peru 7 prouincia del Tuzco llamada la nueva Castilla. Conquistada por Francisco picarro: capitan dela. S. E. L. A. del Emperador nuestro señor. Embiada a su magestad por Francisco de Xerez natural dela muy noble y leal ciudad de Seuilla: secretario del sobredicho capitan en todas las prouincias 7 conquista de la nueva Castilla: y vno de los primeros conquistadores della.

Fue vista y examinada esta obra por mandado de los señores Inquisidores.



FERNANDEZ PIEDRAHITA (LUCAS): *HISTORIA DE NUEVO GRANADA*, 1688.

HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS CONQUISTAS DEL NUEVO REYNO DE GRANADA (COLUMBIA).

With three fine engraved titles by J. Mulder, containing 31 medallion portraits of the conquerors of Colombia, and of famous Indians. The title also contains four views of battles, Choconta, Bueltas, Portachuelo, and Voqueron. Small folio. Original vellum.

ANTWERP, JUAN BAPTISTA VERDUSSEN, 1688.

(See *Illustration opposite*.)

£52 10s

Medina, Vol. III., 1816, devotes 3 pp. to this work. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F2272. P61.) Sabin, 62704. "A work of the highest importance for the early history of New Granada."

Very scarce, and with the half title. "This work was written from the manuscripts of Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada, the conqueror of Colombia, and the first European to penetrate the Cundinamarca Mountains. New Granada is one of the parts of America about which we possess the fewest documents."

Only the "*Parte Primera*" was ever published of this important work, the standard history of the early times of New Granada. It brings the narrative down to 1562, and begins with an account of the natives and their customs, laws, and kingdoms for many years previous to the conquest.

Not in Church Catalogue, or Salva.

"In the last half of the seventeenth century an historian of considerable merit appeared in the person of Bishop Lucas Fernandez Piedrahita, born in Bogota, 6th March, 1624. Through his mother he held by birth a more or less distant relationship to a member of the family of the Incas in Peru. The literary ambition of his youth manifested itself in the writing of a number of dramas that are not known to exist. Piedrahita became the favourite preacher and through his influence with the President, harmony was established between the ecclesiastical and civil officials.

"In 1661 Piedrahita was called to Spain to defend himself before the Council of the Indies against charges preferred by Cornejo, the Visitador. His defence was so complete that the Council not only absolved him from fault, but also offered him the office of Bishop of Santa Marta, and this appointment was immediately confirmed by the Pope. He remained six years in Spain, from 1663 to 1669, and during this period, he wrote his '*Historia General del Nuevo Reyno de Granada*.'

"In 1669 Piedrahita returned to America, and after his consecration entered upon the exercise of his functions as Bishop of Santa Marta. Here he displayed many virtues of the primitive Christian teacher, visited and taught the Indians, distributed his income among the poor, and lived in poverty. His charitable gifts left him hardly means for decent clothing. In 1672 he was promoted to the see of Panama, but before he left Santa Marta the town was taken by Pirates, who seeing the meanness of the Bishop's dress, concluded that by his apparently miserly habits, he must have large accumulations concealed. The pirates, therefore, took the Bishop and tortured him, in order to make him reveal the hiding place of his treasures; unsuccessful in this, they carried him off and brought him before the distinguished pirate Morgan, who received him with marked consideration, gave him a pontifical robe, stolen at Panama, and caused him to be conducted to his new diocese.

"Here Piedrahita continued for twelve years the devoted life he had led in Santa Marta, and died at the age of sixty-four.

"In respect to his style, Piedrahita represents a considerable advance over the prose writers of South America who preceded him. He wrote clearly in what might not improperly be called modern Spanish." (Dr. Moses—*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*).



Batalla de Choconta



Batalla del Portachuelo



Batalla de las Bueltas



Batalla del Voqueron



HISTORIA
GENERAL
DE LAS CONQVISTAS
DEL NVEVO
REYNO DE GRANADA.
A LA S.C.R.M.
DE D.CARLOS SEGVNDO,
Rey de las Españas,
y de las Indias.

POR EL DOCTOR D.LVCAS FERNANDEZ
 Piedrahita, Chantre de la Iglesia Metropolitana
 de Santa Fe de Bogota, Calificador del Santo Oficio
 por la Suprema y General Inquisición y Obispo
 electo de Santa Marta.

J. M. Llorente



SEE ITEM NO. 13.

WITH FINE VIEWS OF BUENOS AIRES

FERREIRA (DA SYLVA): RELACAO, 1748.

RELAÇÃO DO SITIO, QUE O GOVERNADOR DE BUENOS AIRES D. MIGUEL DE SALCEDO POZ NO ANNO DE 1735 A PRAÇA DA NOVA COLONIA DO SACRAMENTO, SENDO GOVERNADOR DA MESMA PRAÇA ANTONIO PEDRO DE VASCONCELLOS, BRIGADEIRO DOS EXERCITOS DE S. Magestade: COM ALGUMAS PLANTAS NECESSARIAS PARA A INTELLIGENCIA DA MESMA RELACAO.

4to. Bound by Rousselle in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.

LISBON, 1748.

(See Illustration opposite.)

£52 10s

Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F2723. F38.)

With very interesting folding plates including magnificent plan of the city of Buenos Ayres, folding plan of Monte Video, and of the Colony of Sacramento, also a plan of Rio de la Plata, and engraving of the armoury of the new Colonies.

Sacramento, in Uruguay, with a port on the Rio de la Plata, was the scene of the siege laid by the Governor of Buenos Ayres against the Portuguese in 1735, and described in this relation.

About the end of the seventeenth century there was a tract of land south of Brazil, to the east of the Spanish Viceroyalty of La Plata, which was not occupied by either Spain or Portugal, and to which Dom Pedro II considered he had the right. In 1680 he ordered Dom Manoel Lobo, Governor of Rio Janeiro, to establish a fortress which would ensure for Portugal the possession of that bank of La Plata. It was duly established and given the name of the Colony of Sacramento; and then ended a series of disputes with Spain, which lasted more than seventy years. The Spanish Governor of Buenos Ayres expelled the Portuguese from Sacramento in 1680 and took possession of their forts. Lisbon promptly threatened Madrid with war, which would have been prejudicial to the Spanish Court at the time, and the colony was restored to Portugal in 1681. There were, however, continual wrangles between the representatives of the two nations on the Rio de la Plata; and in the end, Portugal ceded the colony and adjacent territory to Spain, in exchange for the territory of Paraguay, which had been so carefully developed and administered by the Jesuits.

FROBISHER (MARTIN): *NAVIGATIO IN REGIONES OCCIDENTIS*, 1580.

DE MARTINI FORBISSERI NAVIGATIONE IN REGIONES OCCIDENTIS ET SEPTENTRIONIS NARRATIO HISTORICA, EX GALlico SERMONE IN LATINUM TRANSLATA PER J. T. FREIGIUM.

First Latin Edition. With the scarce folding woodcut of Greenlanders with Canoes, Spearing fish, etc. 12mo. Blue levant morocco gilt, inside dentelles, g. e.

NUREMBERG, CATHARINA GERLACH, 1580.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£45

Sabin, 25994. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, G650. 1577. F83.)

A rare contemporary volume giving details of Frobisher's famous voyage to the Northern Bay and the Straits which now carry Hudson's name. He gives a description of the customs and manners of these lands and of other unknown and marvellous things.

This is the first Latin edition of Frobisher's second voyage in 1578. It is not easily found and scarcely ever with the plate. The woodcut represents Frobisher in a canoe, throwing darts at wild fowl, and the Greenlanders in their costume.

"Frobisher sailed from Harwich on 31 May with a fleet of fifteen vessels, in three divisions, headed by the *Aid*, *Judith*, and *Thomas Allen*, for the '*North-West parts*,' and the fancied treasures of *Meta Incognita*. Taking a new route, he sailed down the channel and along the Southern coast of England and Ireland, and sighted Cape Clear on June 6. Hence he sailed north-west until the 20th, when he reached the south of Greenland, where he landed, and named it *West England*, giving the name Charing Cross to the last Cliff of which he had sight as he sailed past two days later. On 2 July the fleet sighted the islands off *Meta Incognita*, but could not proceed on account of the ice. After losing himself in the '*Mistaken Streight*' (i.e., Hudson's) through no want of being warned by the more experienced Christopher Hall, master of the *Aid*, Frobisher anchored in the Countess of Warwick's Sound, 31 July, where he found Fenton in the *Judith*, who arrived there ten days before him. Meanwhile Hall in the *Thomas Allen* was beating up in the open two or three of the other vessels which had lost their bearings in the storms and mist. After wasting nearly two months in finding the rendezvous, and repairing damages there, the only results were the accidental discovery of a new strait by Frobisher, afterwards explored by Hudson, the further discovery of the upper part of Frobisher Bay by Best, and the loading of the soundest vessels with mineral that turned out to be worthless. The fleet sailed for England early in September, and arrived at various ports near the beginning of October.

"One curious fact of geographical interest in this voyage of 1578 remains to be noted. The *Emmanuel Buss* of Bridgwater, as she came homeward, to the south-east of Friesland (i.e., Greenland) discovered an island of lat. $57\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north, and sailed along the coast three days, 'the land seeming to be fruitful, full of woods, and a champaign country.' This island has been a source of perplexity to map-makers and navigators down to our day. It was doubtless an island, now submerged, a phenomenon by no means unknown in these regions, if we are to believe Ruysch, in his map of the 1507 Ptolemy." D.N.B.

PICTVRA VEL DELINEATIO HOMINVM NVPER EX ANGLIA AD-
vectorum, una cum eorum armis, tentoriis, & naviculis.



SEE ITEM NO. 14.

GIRAVA (JERONIMO): *DOS LIBROS DE COSMOGRAPHIA*, 1556.

DOS LIBROS DE COSMOGRAPHIA COMPUESTOS NUEVAMENTE.

First Edition. With fine woodcut on title, representing Girava tracing the outline of a map on the Globe. Verso of title contains woodcut of a centaur within circular device. Some astronomical woodcuts in the text and printer's device on last page. With the large folding woodcut map of the World based on Volpelius's design by the Author. Preserved in morocco case by Rivière. Small 4to. Printed throughout in italics (being the second book printed in this type by Castiglione).

MILAN, JUAN ANTONIO CASTELLON, 1556.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£1250

Fine copy of the excessively rare first edition of Girava's famous Cosmography.

There is a copy at the British Museum and Library of Congress.

John Carter Brown Library, Vol. I, p. 191. Not in Sabin.

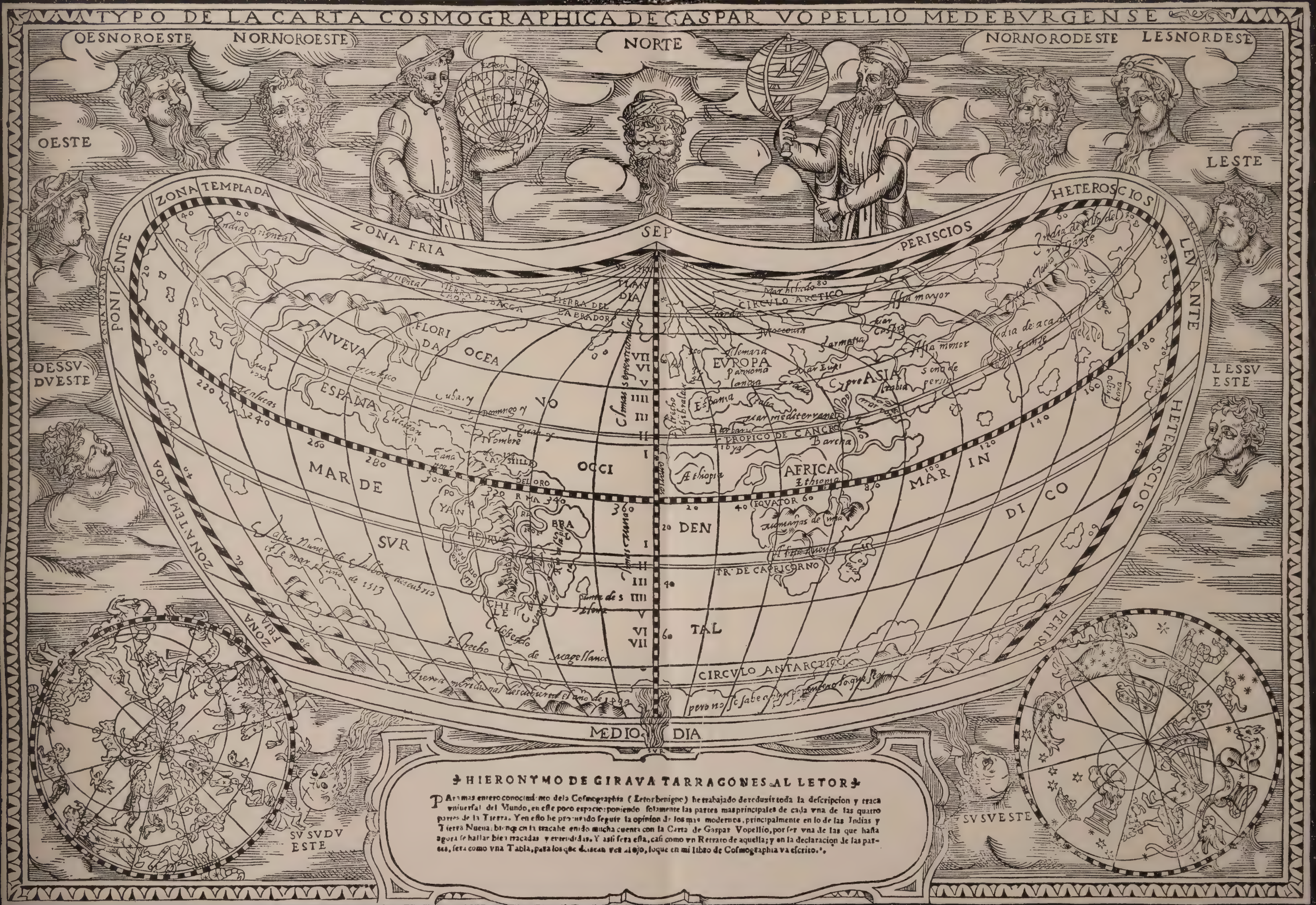
The work was dedicated by Girava to Gonzalo Perez, King Philip II's secretary, and he refers in the dedicatory preface to the journey of Philip to England which made it imperative for him to publish this book and world-map. The treatise is divided into two "books," the second of which contains some very interesting chapters on America, which was then roughly divided into "Peru" and "Spain"; the former comprising "all the land from Panama to the Magellan Strait"; and the latter, all the territory north of Panama as far as "the land of codfish in the Arctic Sea, called Hyperboreo." There is an extraordinary wealth of detail in the information on Peru, Panama, Florida, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo, Venezuela, Yucatan, etc., with tables giving the longitudes (from the meridian at Teneriffe) and latitudes of all the most important towns, ports, rivers and islands in the American continent: a fact which testifies to the remarkable industry of the author.

The World Map of Caspar Volpelius is rarely found with this book, and is similar in design to that used by Vadianus, but there are differences in detail. It is not exactly as it was drawn by Volpelius; at least, in a printed notice at the bottom of the map Girava states that he had used Volpelius's work as the basis of his own.

The map shows both coasts of North and South America, Florida, Mexico, Cuba, Straits of Magellan, Balboa's discoveries of 1513, etc.

Jeronimo Girava, a native of Tarragona, was cosmographer to the Emperor Charles V, and followed the astronomical system of Ptolemy rather than the new one expounded by Copernicus. He died in Italy, when carrying out a diplomatic mission in the Duchy of Milan, where this book was printed.

TYPO DE LA CARTA COSMOGRAPHICA DE GASPAR VOPELLIO MEDEBVRGENSE





Impreso en Milan el Año de M. D. LVI.
Con Privilegio, Por .X. Años.

GIRAVA (JERONIMO): *LA COSMOGRAPHIA Y GEOGRAPHIA*, 1570.

LA COSMOGRAPHIA Y GEOGRAPHIA. EN LA QUAL SE CONTIENE LA DESCRIPCION DE TODO EL MUNDO, Y DE SUS PARTES, Y PARTICULARMENTE DE LAS YNDIAS Y TIERRA NUEVA, ISLAS DE ESPAÑA, Y DE LAS OTRAS PARTES DEL MUNDO; CON LA NAVEGACION, LONGITUD, LATITUD, GRANDEZA, Y CIRCUITO DE TODAS ELLAS. CON TABLAS, E INSTRUMENTOS, QUE DAN A ENTENDER LA DISTANCIA DE LAS PROVINCIAS Y PUERTOS, Y LA ALTURA DEL POLO, ANSI DE DIA, COMO DE NOCHE.

Title within woodcut border; full page woodcut entitled NON BENE QVIS SAPIET SI NON DOMINABITUR ASTRIS; the original and large folding woodcut map of the world, based on Volpelius's design by the author. Printed throughout in italics (being the third book printed in this type by Castiglione). Small 4to. Levant morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, g. e., by Rivière.

VENICE, JORDAN ZILETI, 1570.

(See *Illustrations opposite and overleaf.*)

£975

Medina, *Bibl. Hisp.-Am.*, 212 H. V. Jones, *Adventures in Americana*, 34. Library of Congress (GA. 6g. 485).

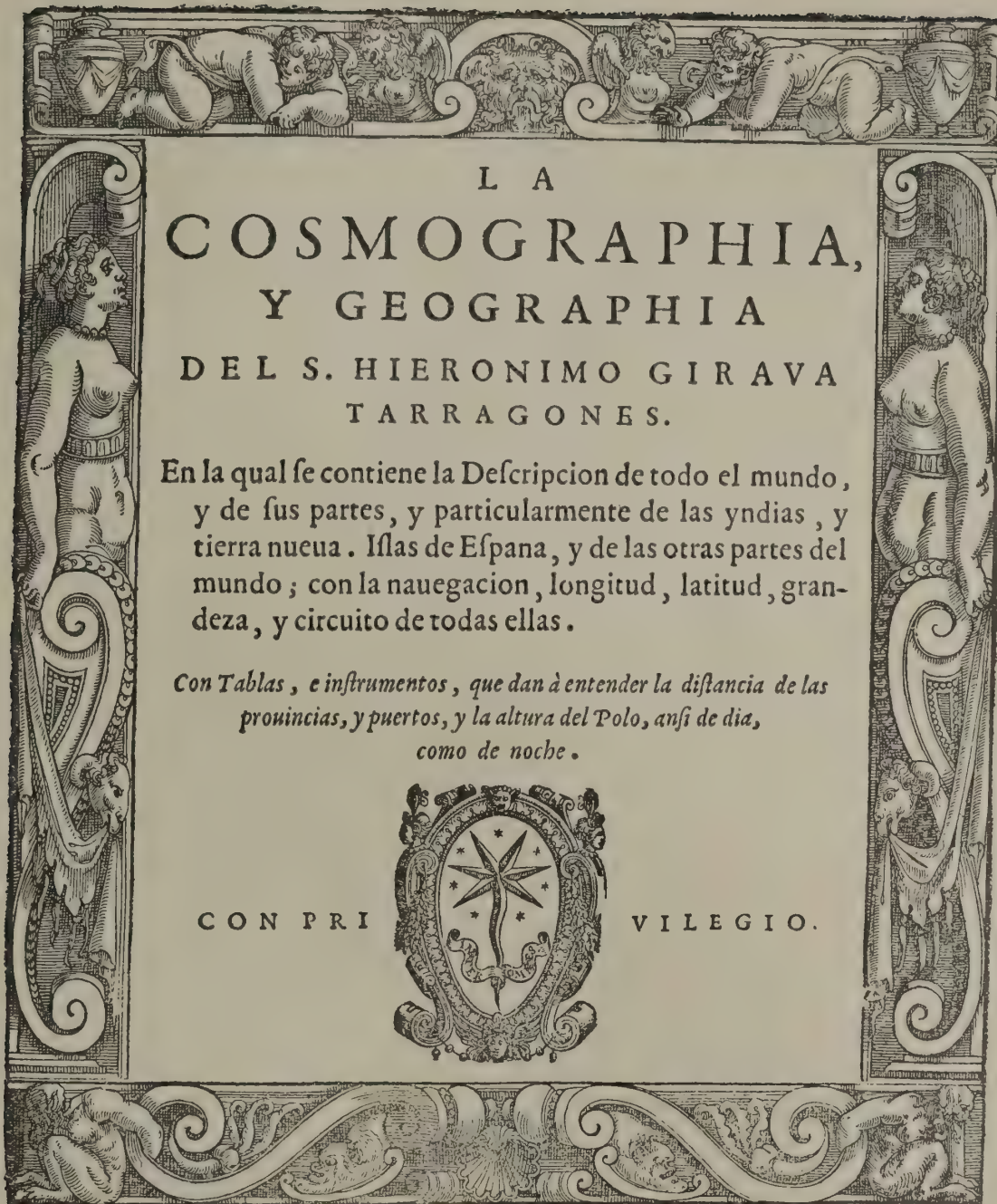
Salva, 3776. Sabin, 27504. Extremely rare.

This second edition was printed at the instance of Juan de Miranda, who considered that the original treatise by Girava Tarragones was, in view of its scientific merits and literary style, worthy of wider publicity. The treatise is divided into two "books," the second of which contains some very interesting chapters on America, which was then roughly divided into "Peru" and "New Spain"; the former comprising "all the land from Panama to the Magellan Strait"; and the latter, all the territory north of Panama as far as "the land of codfish in the Arctic Sea, called Hyperboreo." There is an extraordinary wealth of detail in the information on Peru, Panama, Florida, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo, Venezuela, Yucatan, etc., with tables giving the longitudes (from the meridian at Tenerife) and latitudes of all the most important towns, ports, rivers and islands in the American continent: a fact which testifies to the remarkable industry of the author, "who," as Miranda states in the preface, "in addition to his principal studies, employed his moments of leisure in diligently compiling this work as a recreation and pleasure."

The World Map of Caspar Volpelius is rarely found with this book, in which it was first published in Milan in 1566. The preliminary leaves were printed in 1570 at Venice; otherwise there is no difference between the two editions. The map is similar in design to that used by Vadianus, but there are differences in detail. It is not exactly as it was drawn by Volpelius; at least, in a printed notice at the bottom of the map Girava states that he had used Volpelius's work as the basis of his own.

The map shows both coasts of North and South America, Florida, Mexico, Cuba, Straits of Magellan, Balboa's discoveries of 1513, etc.

Jeronimo Girava, a native of Tarragona, was cosmographer to the Emperor Charles V, and followed the astronomical system of Ptolemy rather than the new one expounded by Copernicus. He died in Italy, when carrying out a diplomatic mission in the Duchy of Milan.



En Venetia, por Iordan Zileti, y su compañero. M D LXX.

lugar de penas en Tierras muy frias, donde los Dioses permiten purgar los pecados para después pasar al Parayso, que está en Tierra muy templada (reen tambien que bien muchas Gentres en el Cielo y muchas debaxo de la Tierra, y que en el Mar ay Dioses. Ay en esta Prouincia Plata y gran copia de Asiofar y Piedras preciosas. Crian se alli los ciervos en los campos con sus Pastores, como por aca las Ouejas: y hazen queso de leche de Ciervos. Ay tambien junto à esta Prouincia, en la mesma Latitud otra Prouincia que llaman Guadalupe: pero es semejante en todo à la ya dicha Chicorà, por lo que no dire nada della, pues tambien basta la Florida no ay cosa digna de memoria. Y assi entrando en la Florida començare su descripción en el rio Iordan, continuando la basta Anauac; que oy llaman Nueva España.

Qualidades
de Chicorà

Guadalupe.

FLORIDA.

Florida por Juan Ponce de Leon descubrio en el año de M. D. XII. la Florida y la llamo deste nombre, por que la descubrio en el dia de Pascua Florida. Cae la punta de la Florida en Grados 25. de Latitud, y es vna punta de Tierra à semejança de Italia: la qual entra en el Mar cien leguas, contando desde el Ancon Baxo, hasta la punta. Tiene veynte leguas de ancho, aunque en la parte mas ancha tiene cinquenta. Tiene de la parte de Leuante la Chicorà, y las Islas Babama y Lucaya: de la de Poniente la Nueva España, de la qual se parte en la Tierra, que llaman Anauac: de la

Florida por
que llama-
da así.
Terminos
de la Florida.

SEGVNDO.

de la del Norte la Asia en Tierra firme: de la de Mediodia la Isla de Cuba, sexos de la punta veynte y cinco leguas: y el grande Oceano, el qual en el Golfo que haze entre este Cabo, y el Cabo de Yucatan, se llama Mar Catayum: otros lo llaman Golfo de Fernando Cortes, y otros Golfo Florido, y algunos Mexicano. Y assi por qualquiera de aquellos nombres se entendera este Mar Catayum. Por ser el descubrimiento de aquesta Florida solamente por la parte de la marina, pasare la costa hasta la Nueva España, señalando y notando las cosas mas principales della, y aduertiendo al Letor en lo de mas sea las Chronicas de las Indias escritas en nuestra lengua por nuestros Españoles: como han sido Gonçalo Fernandes de Oviedo, Valdes, Francisco Lopes de Gomara, y Pedro de Ciega de Leon: los quales dan muy larga razon de todo esto. Las Prouincias mas nombradas de la Florida, y que Españoles han descubierto son; la Prouincia de Panuco, que cae en los confines de la Nueva España, donde la Gente natural es muy belicosa y cruel en la guerra: y assi sacrifican y comen los que toman. Arrancan jelo los hombres las baruas por hermojura, y baxan las narizes y orejas agujeradas de vna mesma manera, y baxa esta edad de quarenta años nose casan. Ay la Tierra de Anauacres, y otra que llaman de los Albardaños: donde la Gente natural es muy astuta y muy diferente de lo que comunmente se ven çsar casi por toda la India. Porque comunmente por toda la India no acostumbbran pelear de noche: y por esta via muchas

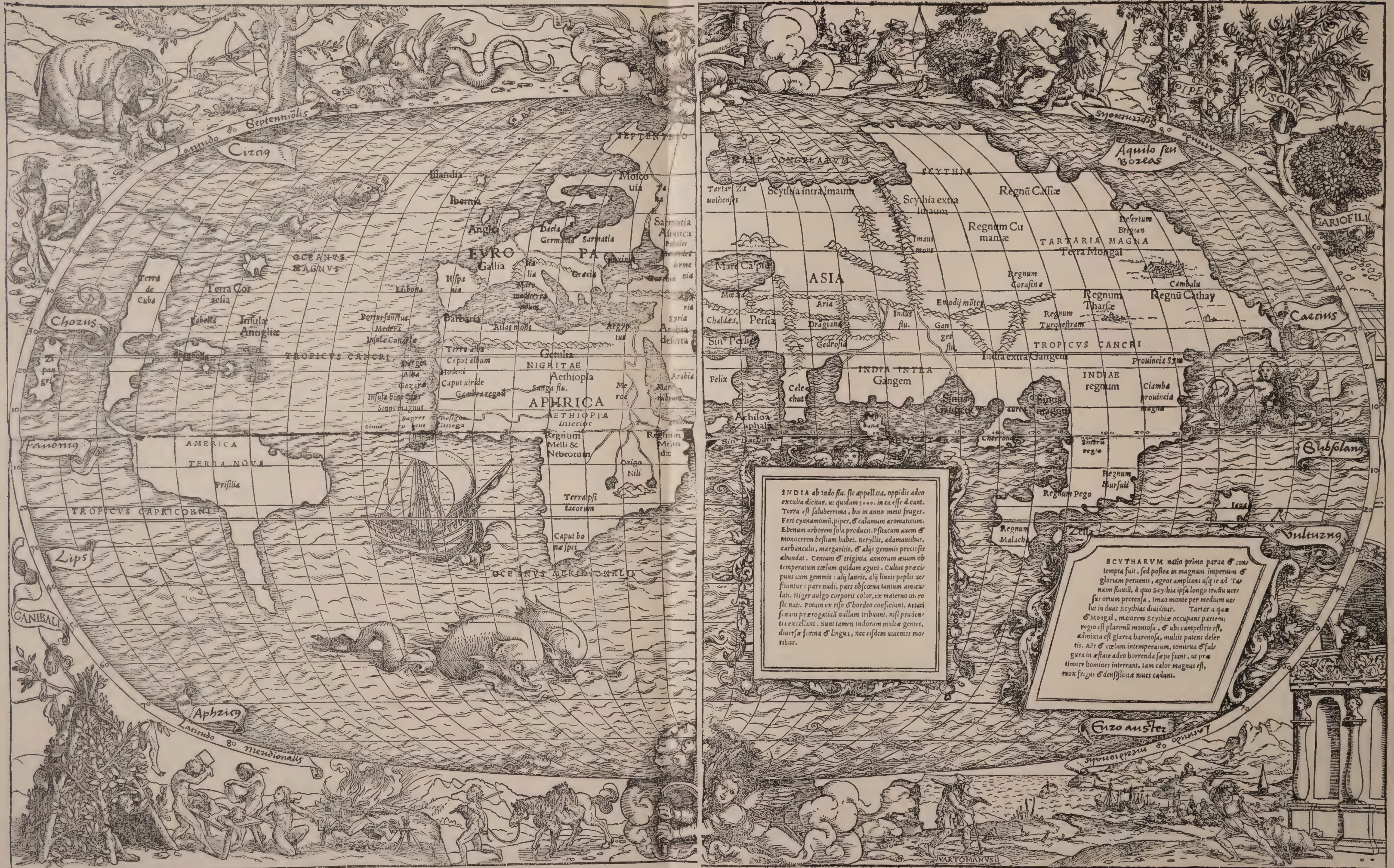
Ce
vezes

Prouincias
de la Florida.

Terminos
de la Prouincia de la Florida y confines de las Gentes.

Tierra de
Atauares y
Albardaños.

TYPVS COSMOGRAPHI CVS VNIVERSALIS



GRYNAEUS (SIMON): *NOVUS ORBIS*, 1537.

NOVUS ORBIS REGIONUM AC INSULARUM VETERIBUS INCOGNITARUM UNACUM
TABULA COSMOGRAPHICA.

With the famous Grynaeus woodcut World-Map occupying 4 pages.

Folio. Vellum.

BASEL, JO. HERVAGIUS, 1537.

(See Illustration overleaf.)

£125

Harrisse, 223. Sabin, 34103. John Carter Brown Catalogue, 123. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E141. N933.)

This edition of Grynaeus is especially noteworthy as it contains the large woodcut world-map, "Typus Cosmographicus Universalis," and the additional letter of Maximilian of Transylvania, secretary of Charles V., to the cardinal of Salzburg, dated Oct. 24, 1522, giving an account of the Voyages of Magellan, 1519-1522. This occupies pages 585 to 600.

The famous World-map contains pictorial scenes illustrative of various parts of the world. On the left corner at the top a savage is shooting an elephant with an arrow; in the lower corner is a cannibal scene, illustrative of America. To the right is a portrait of Varthema, the famous Eastern traveller. The continent of America is not laid down, but Cuba is elongated and separated by a narrow strait from South America.

In our copy, the map is found in excellent and quite untouched condition. It is printed on two sheets, each folded separately. On the Western half we find the New World represented on the north as a long strip of land, bearing the inscription Terra de Cuba. The isthmus is cut asunder. The southern part contains these words only: Parias, Canibali, America, Terra Nova, Prisilia. On this map, the name Asia is printed in smaller letters than on the so called type A map. This map, within a richly ornamental border, and the two woodcuts in the text, are by Hans Holbein.

Among the other contents of this famous work, are: The three voyages of Columbus, 1492-1498. Voyages of Petrus Alonzo. Voyage of Vincent Pinzon to Brazil in 1499. Epitome of the voyages of Vespucci by Alberi Vespucci. The first, second, and fourth voyages of Amerigo Vespucci. King Manuel's letter to Pope Leo X concerning the Portuguese discoveries. Accounts of the travels of Varthema and Marco Polo. Peter Martyr's account of the newly discovered Islands, etc.

HUBBARD (WILLIAM): *THE PRESENT STATE OF NEW ENGLAND, 1677.*

THE PRESENT STATE OF NEW-ENGLAND. BEING A NARRATIVE OF THE TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS IN NEW-ENGLAND, FROM THE FIRST PLANTING THEREOF IN THE YEAR 1607, TO THIS PRESENT YEAR 1677: BUT CHIEFLY OF THE LATE TROUBLES IN THE LAST YEARS 1675, AND 1676. TO WHICH IS ADDED A DISCOURSE ABOUT THE WAR WITH THE PEQUODS IN THE YEAR 1637. BY W. HUBBARD, MINISTER OF IPSWICH.

With the large woodcut Map of New England known as the "Wine Hills" Map, and with the preliminary blank leaf bound in at the end. Small 4to. Half roan. (Catchword of one page restored.)

LONDON, THO. PARKHURST, 1677.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£105

Church Catalogue, 651. John Carter Brown, 1167. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E82. H872.) Sabin, 33446. . . This work is a reprint of the Boston edition of the same year. It was printed from a copy containing sheet M in six leaves, and with the blank line on p. 81 of the second part.

"*The Printer to the Reader,*" which appeared in the Boston edition and which was really but a list of errata, is omitted: the poetical addresses occupy two leaves instead of three pages: and the errata on p. 88 of the *Narrative* are omitted, the proper corrections having been made in the text.

The map re-engraved for this edition is engraved on a slightly smaller block. This map may be easily distinguished from the other by the name given to the mountains in New Hampshire. In the Boston edition they are named The White Hills, and in the London edition, The: VVine Hills-/. In nearly all copies the lower left-hand corner is defective, probably owing to the block having been broken before the greater part, or perhaps any, of the regular edition was printed.

A MAPOE NEW-ENGLAND,

By the first Part 1633 our 1045 been cut, and done by the first Pattern that could be had, which being in some places different, it made the other 1500000: you did it sufficiently in the Settlement of the Country, and consequently will the distance of Place.

The figures that are joined with the Names of Places are to distinguish such as have been already called by the first Part 1633.

A Scale of forty Miles.

The Wine Hills:





L I C E N S E D

B Y

Roger L'eftrange,

Novemb. the
28. 1673.



AN
ACCOUNT
OF TWO
VOYAGES
TO
NEW-ENGLAND.

Wherein you have the setting out of a Ship,
with the charges ; The prices of all necessities for
furnishing a Planter and his Family at his first com-
ing ; A Description of the Countrey, Natives and
Creatures, with their Merchand and Physical use ;
The Government of the Countrey as it is now pos-
sessed by the *English*, &c. A large Chronological Ta-
ble of the most remarkable passages, from the first dis-
covering of the Continent of *America*, to the year
1673.

By *John Josselyn* Gent.

Memner. ditsich rendred English by Dr. Heylin.

Heart, take thine ease,

Men hard to please

Thou baply might'st offend,

Though one speak ill

Of thee, some will

Say better ; there's an end.

London, Printed for *Giles Widdows*, at the *Green- Dragon*
in *St. Paul's-Church-yard*. 1674.

JOSSELYN (JOHN): *TWO VOYAGES TO NEW ENGLAND*, 1673.

AN ACCOUNT OF TWO VOYAGES TO NEW ENGLAND WHEREIN YOU HAVE THE SETTING OUT OF A SHIP, WITH THE CHARGES, THE PRICES OF ALL NECESSARIES FOR FURNISHING A PLANTER AND HIS FAMILY AT HIS FIRST COMING; A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY, NATIVES AND CREATURES, WITH THEIR MERCHANTIL AND PHYSICAL USE; THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY AS IT IS NOW POSSESSED BY THE ENGLISH, &c. A LARGE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE PASSAGES, FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERING OF THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA, TO THE YEAR 1673.

With woodcut printer's device as frontispiece, with licence for printing on the reverse. Original Edition. 12mo, old calf.

LONDON, GILES WIDDOWS, AT THE GREEN-DRAGON, 1674.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£75

Church Catalogue, 627. Sabin, 36672. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F7. J84.)

"Josselyn first visited America in 1638-9. He came a second time and stayed from 1663 to 1671, when he returned to England and wrote this work. His own observations are valuable, but his history is erroneous. He frequently cites Johnson. The work contains many curious particulars regarding medicine and surgery."

The pagination of some leaves has been cut into.

LA SALLE (ANTOINE DE): *LA SALADE*, 1521.

LA SALADE NOUVELLEMENT IMPRIMEE LAQUELLE FAIT MENSION DE TOUS LES PAYS DU MONDE ET DU PAYS DE LA SYBILLE, AVEC LA FIGURE POUR ALLER AU MONT DE LA BELLE SIBILLE. ET AUSSI LA FIGURE DE LA MER ET DE LA TERRE ET PLUSIEURS BELLES REMONSTRANCES.

Title in Gothic Letter above two woodcuts, representing St. Louis kneeling before the Pope and the French Army facing the Turks across the sea. Numerous other woodcuts in text; Gothic Letter, double columns; woodcut capitals. With three large folding woodcut plates: the lake and mount of the Sybil; a world map; and genealogical "tree" of the Kings of Aragon, printed in red and black. 4to. Old French red morocco, with the library stamp of the famous bibliophile, de Peiresc, (a small gilt geometrical device) on sides, in morocco case.

PARIS [P. LE NOIR] A LA SEIGNE DE LA ROSE BLANCHE, 1521.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£750

Not cited by Harrisse. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, D17, L3).

THIS IS THE EXCESSIVELY RARE FIRST EDITION OF THIS CURIOUS WORK.

Its American importance lies in the chapter on Geography. La Salle mentions Greenland on two occasions, and refers to certain rumours about this Northern land which caused him to pre-suppose a semi-civilisation in these American lands.

The chapter alluded to contains (verso of leaf xxviii) the following passage:

"Norweghe est une grande region assise dessoubs de pol Antarctique. Aulcuns astrologues ont vne partie ceste Region mise hors des climatz acause des très âpres et longues froidures qui y sont. En icelle Region sont diuerses mers. Là est la mer congelée que on dict Mare congelatum. Il y a une isle nommé Gronellont et Unimarch où a grant quantité de ours qui sont tous blancs."

"La Salade" derives its title, as the Author states in the preface, because in the book are found "plusieurs bonnes herbes." It was written between 1438 and 1447.

The Author gives an account of his visit to the Mountain of the Sibyl, and describes the surroundings of the Cave of the Sibyl and its curious legend. The narrative is a variant of the story of Tannhäuser. A German knight and his esquire enter the cave and are welcomed by "la royne" and her companions, and are prevailed upon by various inducements to remain, but they may not leave before eight days are passed. If on the 9th day they wish to stay longer, they cannot leave before the 30th day, if not on the 30th, they remain till the 330th, if not gone by then they stay for ever. The knight reports in time and leaves the subterranean abode on the 330th day. Like Tannhäuser, he cannot rest until he obtains absolution, from the Pope. Absolution refused, he is prevailed upon by his esquire to return to the Mount of Venus, on the pretext that the Pope was seeking their death.



Le salade nouvellemēt imprimee

Laquelle fait mention de tous les pays du monde Et du pays de la Sybille avec la figure pour avertir au mont de la belle Sibille Et aussi la figure de la Mer & de la terre et plusieurs belles remonstrances.



A COMPLETE SET OF THE FIRST EDITIONS OF THE WORKS OF THE "PROTECTOR OF THE INDIANS"

LAS CASAS (BARTHOLOME DE): *AMERICAN TREATISES*, 1552-3.

COMPLETE SET OF HIS RARE AMERICAN TREATISES, NAMELY :

- (I.) Brevissima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias.
- (II.) Lo que se sigue es un Pedaço de una carta y relacion que escrivio cierto hombre, etc.
- (III.) Entre los remedios que don fray Bartolome de las Casas . . . referio por mandado del Emperador . . . en los ayuntamientos y mando hazer su Magestad para reformation de las Indias. . . .
- (IV.) Aqui se contiene treynta proposiciones muy juridicas . . . al derecho que la yglesia y los principes christianos tienen o pueden tener sobre los infieles, etc.
- (V.) Aqui se contiene vna disputa . . . entre el obispo Bartholome de la Casas . . . y el doctor Gines de Sepulveda sobre que el doctor contendia: que las conquistas de las Indias contra los Indios eran licitas, etc.
- (VI.) Un tratado sobre la materia de los Indios que se han hecho en ellas esclavos.
- (VII.) Aqui se cotiene unos avisos y reglas para los confesores que oyeren confesiones de los Españoles que son o han sido en cargo a los Indios de las Indias del mar Oceano.
- (VIII.) Principia quedam ex quibus procedendum est in disputationibus ad manifestandam et defendendam Justiciam Indorum.
- (IX.) Tratado comprobatorio del Imperio soberano y principado universal que los Reyes de Castilla y Leon tienen sobre las Indias.

First Editions. The nine parts as issued. In 1 vol., 4to, calf, gilt.

SEVILLE, TRUGILLO, 1552-3.

(See *Illustration opposite*.)

£210

Church Catalogue, 87-96. Sabin, 11228-11235. Medina, Vol. I, 146-152, 156. John Carter Brown Library Catalogue, Vol. I. pp. 167-170. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F.1411, C.3, 25, 29, 31, 32, 36.)

EXCESSIVELY RARE. A complete set of these original treatises, containing the nine parts as issued. All First Editions. With title-pages nearly all printed in red and black with woodcut borders. Dibdin remarks: "*This History is a prodigiously great gain in the bibliographical battery of collectors; especially if the . . . parts be complete.*"

The Church Catalogue only knows of sets in the following nine libraries: British Museum, Huth, Rothschild, John Carter Brown, Pequet, Lenox, Halsey, Hoe, and Ayer Libraries.

Bartolomé de Las Casas, the Apostle to the Indians of the Sixteenth Century, was born in Seville in 1474 of aristocratic lineage, and died at Madrid in 1566. In 1502 he went with Nicholas de Ovando to Hispaniola, where he settled, and in 1510 was ordained a priest. In 1511 he went as curate to a village in Cuba. He soon began to preach against the atrocious wrongs committed by the Spaniards against the natives, under a system of slavery the most cruel and destructive the world has ever known. This drew upon him the animosity of his countrymen. Unable, by any means in his power, to check this cruelty, in 1515 he returned to Spain to make



a personal appeal to his sovereign. Ferdinand's death, which happened soon after his arrival in Seville, put an end to his hopes in this direction, but he found sympathetic friends in Cardinals Ximenes and Adrian, the Regents, though he encountered general hostility to his views.

He returned to Hispaniola, Nov. 11, 1516, fortified with the title of *The Protector of the Indians*. He made numerous voyages between the Indies and Spain, in his endeavours to alleviate their condition. At last wearied with his efforts and lack of success, he retired to a Dominican convent in San Domingo, in 1522. He there spent eight years in retirement, occupied in study and writing.

His work was not at first allowed to be printed, but was submitted to the Emperor and his ministers. Twelve years later the work was published with a dedication to Philip, the heir to the throne. Though the number of victims was contested, it should be remarked that the acts of cruelty which he described were never called in question.

NOTES.

I. One of the most gruesome books ever written.

II. These four leaves which are appended to the *Brevissima Relacion* are usually mentioned as a separate tract, though it is really a part of that work. It contains the narrative of a Spanish traveller who witnessed some of the cruelties practised upon the natives by the Spaniards.

III. This tract gives the eighth of the proposed remedies, and assigns twenty reasons to prove that the Indians should not be given to the Spaniards in any form of slavery.

IV. The Bishop, during his absence in Mexico attending a council, had written twelve rules to the confessors whom he had appointed in his diocese to govern them in giving absolution. The rites of the Church were, by a Bull of Pope Paul III, refused to all who held Indians in slavery, and restitution of goods obtained by violence from them was required by the rules of the Bishop founded upon this great authority. Complaint having been made to the Council of the Indies of the rigour of these rules, the thirty propositions were written to sustain them.

V. This tract contains a strong enunciation of Las Casas' convictions, which grew out of his controversy with Sepulveda. It contains, first a summary, by Domingo de Soto, of the differences between the two disputants; second, the arguments of Sepulveda; and, third, the twelve replies of Las Casas to the same.

VI. This tract contains judicial authorities and reasons why the natives should be restored to freedom.

VII. This tract was written in America in 1546 or 1547, for the direction of Confessors, during La Casas' attendance at the council held in the City of Mexico, in 1547, and may first have been printed in that city. By these rules the Confessors of his Bishopric were instructed to deny the offices of the Church to all such persons as held *repartimientos*, or who did not restore the avails of unrequited labour to the Indians.

VIII. This tract gives the principles on which Las Casas conducted his defence of the rights of the natives, and was evidently written to familiarize the Clergy with the principles upon which he based his whole theory of the rights of the Indians to personal liberty and rights of property.

IX. The purpose of this tract is to prove the sovereign Empire and universal dominion by which the Kings of Castile and Leon held the West Indies.

ONE OF THE RAREST BOOKS RELATING TO FLORIDA

LAUDONIERE (RENE DE): *L'HISTOIRE NOTABLE DE LA FLORIDE*, 1586.

L'HISTOIRE NOTABLE DE LA FLORIDE, SITUÉE ES INDES OCCIDENTALES, CONTENANT LES TROIS VOYAGES FAITS EN ICELLE PAR CERTAINS CAPITAINES ET PILOTES FRANÇOIS, DECRITS PAR LE CAPITAINE LAUDONIERE, QUI Y A COMMANDÉ L'ESPACE D'UN AN TROIS MOYS, A LAQUELLE A ESTÉ ADIOUSTÉ UN QUATRIESME VOYAGE FAIT PAR LE CAPITAINE GOURGUES. MISE EN LUMIERE PAR M. BASANIER, GENTILHOMME FRANÇOIS, MATHEMATICIEN.

Small 8vo. Printed in Roman type with side notes in Italics, bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt ornament in centre, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.

PARIS, GUILLAUME AUVRAY, 1586.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£1000

Sabin, 39234. Church Catalogue, 131. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F.314, L37.)

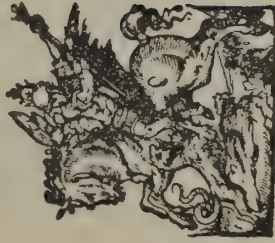
One of the rarest and oldest books relating to Florida. A compilation of the narratives of four different French expeditions. Ribaut's voyage in 1562, Laudonnière's in 1564, Ribaut's second voyage in 1565, and that of Gourgues in 1567. The first three are covered by the letters of Laudonnière, the last is an anonymous account, perhaps by Basanier, the editor of the collection under whose name the book is frequently catalogued. The work and its very interesting contents are chiefly known from De Bry's translation of it in his *Great Voyages*, Pt. II. Hakluyt furnished the manuscript from which Basanier published the narrative. Excepting the account to be found in the *Relacion* of Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca (number 35 of this catalogue) this work gives the first description of the Indian tribes in Florida (a name which at that time covered a more extensive territory than now). This account is highly interesting, and its relation of the atrocities and massacres of the French by Menendez is truly appalling.

L'HISTOIRE

NOTABLE DE LA FLO- RIDE SITVEE ES INDES

Occidentales, contenant les trois voya-
ges faits en icelle par certains Capitaines
& Pilotes François, descrits par le Capi-
taine Laudonniere, qui y a commandé
l'espace d'un an trois moys : à laquelle a
esté adiousté vn quatriesme voyage fait
par le Capitaine Gourgues.

*Mise en lumiere par M. BASANIER,
gentil-homme François Mathématicien.*



A PARIS,
Chez Guillaume Aunray, rue saint Iean de
Beauvais, au Bellerophon couronné.

M. D. LXXXVI.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

I



L'HISTOIRE DES TROIS VOYAGES DES FRANÇOIS *en la Floride.*

LA partie de la Terre, que
auourd'huy nous nom-
mons la quatrième partie
du monde, ou l'Ameri-
que, ou bien l'Inde Occi-
dentale, a esté incognüe
des anciens, à raison de sa

trop longue distance : mesme toutes les isles
del'Occident, & les Isles Fortunees n'ont e-
sté descouuertes que par les modernes : en-
cores que quelques vns ayent voulu dire
qu'elles l'ayët esté du temps d'Auguste Ce-
sar, & que Virgile en a fait mention au fixié-
me de son Eneide, quand il dit, qu'il y a vne
terre delà les estoilles, & le voyage de l'An
& du Soleil, là où Atlas porte-ciel soustient
le pole sur ses espaulles : Toutesfois il est aisé
de iuger qu'il n'entend parler de ceste terre,
de laquelle il ne se trouue que personna ait

A

LECHFORD (THOMAS): *NEWS FROM NEW-ENGLAND*, 1642.

PLAIN DEALING: OR NEVVES FROM NEW-ENGLAND. A SHORT VIEW OF NEW-ENGLANDS PRESENT GOVERNMENT, BOTH ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL, COMPARED WITH THE ANCIENTLY-RECEIVED AND ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND, IN SOME MATERIALL POINTS: FIT FOR THE GRAVEST CONSIDERATION IN THESE TIMES.

Small 4to. Calf.

LONDON, PRINTED BY W. E. AND I. G. FOR NATH. BUTTER, AT THE FIGURE OF THE PYDE BULL NEERE S. AUSTINS GATE, 1642.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£175

Church Catalogue, 454. John Carter Brown, 506. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F7, L46.)

. . . "On page 20 is a cut-in note beginning: 'c. Whereas in *England* every Sunday are read/in publique, Chapters and Psalmes in every/Church, besides the eleven or twelve Comman-/dements, Epistle and Gospell, the Creed and o-/ther good formes and catechizings. . . .' The curious error in this note has been corrected, in this copy, by obliterating the words 'eleven or twelve' with a pen.

The author, a lawyer, came to Boston in 1638, where he lived until 1641, and wrote this book, one of the most interesting and authentic of the early narratives relating to the colony. It is full of valuable information respecting the manners and customs of the colony, and is written by an able and impartial hand.

It was re-issued in 1644 as *New England's Advice to Old-England*, and was reprinted, in Boston, in 1867, by J. Hammond Trumbull, with an introduction and notes.

PLAIN DEALING:
O R,
NEVVES
FROM
New-England.

*(Vivat Rex Anglia Carolus,
Vivat Anglia,
Vivantq; eorum Amici omnes.)*

A short view of NEW-ENGLANDS
present Government, both Ecclesiasticall and Civil,
compared with the anciently-received and esta-
blished Government of ENGLAND, in
some materiall points; fit for the gravest
consideration in these times.

By THOMAS LECHFORD of *Clements Inne*,
in the County of *Middlesex*, Gent.

*Levis est dolor, qui capere consilium potest,
Et clepere sese; Magna non latitant mala. Sen.*



L O N D O N,
Printed by *W. E.* and *I. G.* for *Nath: Butter*, at the signe
of the pyde Bull neere *S. Austins gate*. 1642.

THE CAUSE OF THE PIZARRO REBELLION IN PERU

LEYES Y ORDENANÇAS NUEVAMENTE HECHAS POR SU Magestad PARA LA GOVERNACION DE LAS INDIAS Y BUEN TRATAMIENTO Y CONSERVACION DE LOS INDIOS.

First Edition. Title and text in Gothic letter; large woodcut Coat-of-Arms of Charles V above title; some large ornamental woodcut capitals. Folio. Levant morocco, g. e., by Rivière.

ALCALA DE HENARES, JUAN DE BROCAR, 1543.

(See Illustration opposite.)

£500

Catalina (*Tipografía Complutense*, No. 192) cites a copy on vellum in a private library, and another on paper in the library of the King of Spain. The British Museum possesses a copy on vellum. The Library of Congress has a copy (Rare Book Room, F.1411, S72.) We have not been able to trace any other copies.

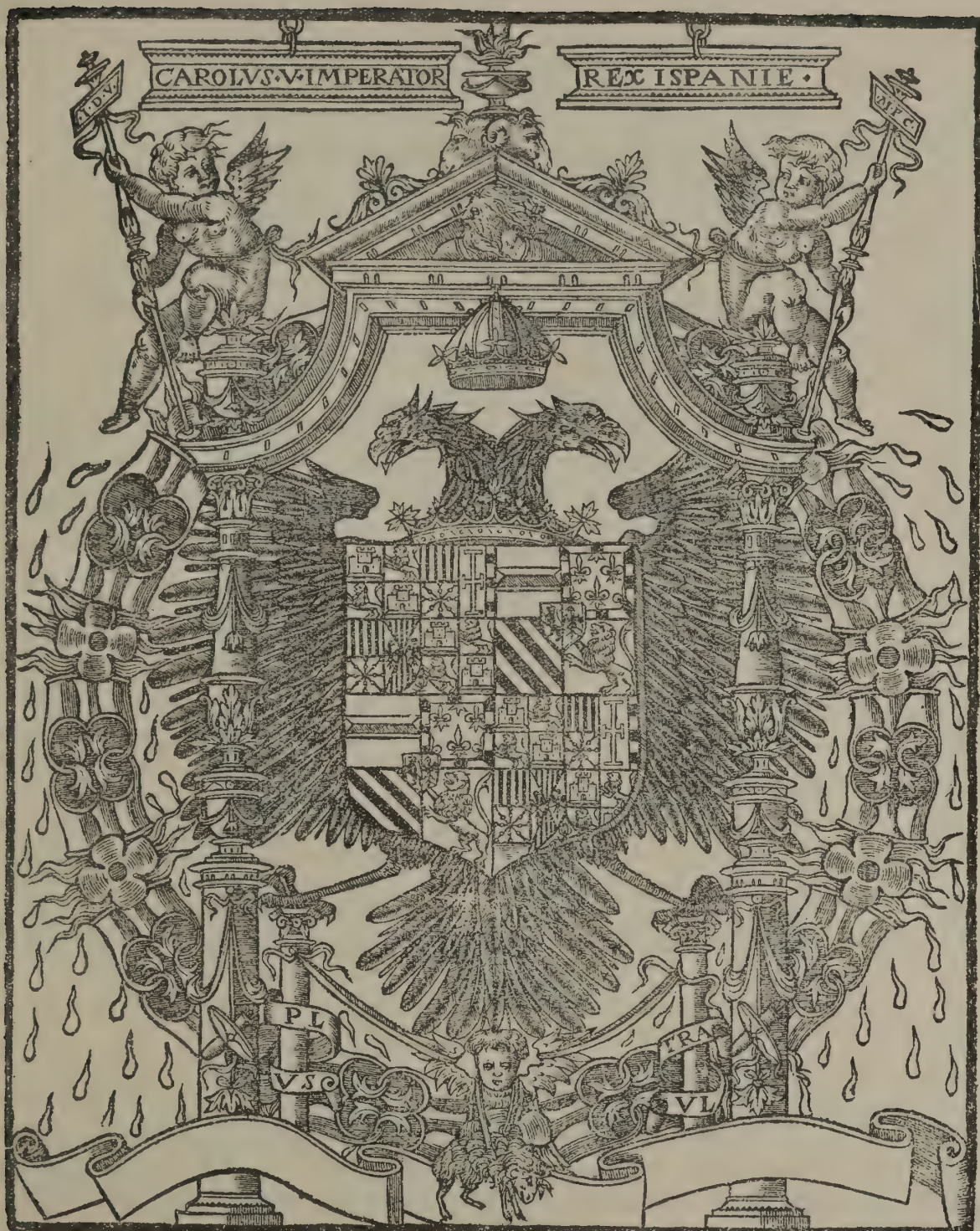
This is an exceedingly rare publication: a famous law book for the administration of America, which was withdrawn from circulation when these ordinances were cancelled in 1546. O. Rich, in his *Biblioteca Americana Nova*, only knew of the copy in the Grenville Library (now the British Museum copy).

Medina (*Hispano-Americana*), No. 120; Graesse, *Trésor de Livres rares*, IV, 193; Harris, No. 247. This book consists of 14 leaves, of which twelve are the text of the famous royal decrees which historians have called *Nuevas Leyes* (New Laws), and which caused so much disturbance in South America. The decrees were, according to Fray Juan de Grijalva, the direct outcome of Las Casas' book, *Diez y Seis Remedios contra la Peste que destruye las Indias* [Sixteen Remedies against the Plague that Destroys the Indies], a book which was never published. The remedy, as decreed by the Emperor Charles V, while supremely well-intentioned, appears to have resulted in conditions as "odious," in the eyes of historians, as the complaint.

Amongst the Laws promulgated, one was that in law-suits involving a sum above five hundred pesos, the judicial ruling of three votes in accord should hold; and in cases involving smaller sums, only two votes were necessary. Judges were to accept no gifts from the litigants, nor were they permitted to deal with private business. They were particularly enjoined to deal benevolently with the Indians, but were to deliberate upon the best means of exploiting the Indies to royal advantage. This in itself must have brought into being conflicting measures. There was to be a Viceroy in Peru and an *audiencia* established in Lima (Los Reyes). All criminal and civil cases still pending were to be dealt with by the *audiencia* definitely, but civil cases involving more than ten thousand pesos might have a second hearing or appeal. It was specifically forbidden to make slaves of any Indians, but in certain instances it was permissible to "cargar" Indians [i.e., to compel them to carry loads like pack mules].

Coming to the famous Ordinances which preceded the great rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro in Peru, we find that the laws gave many in Peru an opportunity to consider themselves vastly aggrieved. The principal ones were: that all Indians who were "held" as human property by the viceroys, governors, and others, should be held by the crown; that all excessive *repartimientos* [i.e., "holdings" or allotments of property and Indians] should be modified, and the surplus thus gleaned, be given to those *conquistadores* who held small *repartimientos*; that the *audiencias* should deprive of their Indians those whom the law adjudged undeserving; and that all the people in Peru who had been regarded as the principal culprits in the Pizarro and Almagro revolutions, should be deprived of their Indians.

From the point of view of the rapacious *conquistadores* and their friends, it can readily be seen how the first-named ordinance must have destroyed their hope of acquiring and bequeathing to their descendants large permanent interests in human and agricultural property, and how they considered themselves balked of the spoils of battle in which many of them had taken part personally. Secondly, it was almost impossible to judge who were truly guilty and who were merely coerced in the Pizarro-Almagro conflict. Thirdly, having fought for a big reward against terrible odds in the days of the Conquest, they were alarmed and indignant to see so much property being absorbed by the crown; and, to add to their consternation, the ordinances were made known to them gruffly and uncompromisingly by the new Viceroy, Blasco Núñez Vela, who was not famed for his tact or diplomacy. When the publication of these ordinances led to revolt, representatives from the Lima Government were sent to Spain to request the Emperor to revoke the laws; and in the meantime, Gonzalo Pizarro, as the champion of the white people's rights, mustered a rebel army in opposition to the Viceroy's troops. When news of this rebellion reached Spain, the Emperor Charles V appointed Pedro de la Gasca the temporary Dictator of Peru, with full powers to punish the rebels and restore peace; recalled the Viceroy (who had in the meantime fallen in battle); and revoked the offending ordinances.



Leyes y ordenanças nueuamēte hechas
 por su Magestad/ pa la gouernacion de las Indias y buen trata
 miento y conseruacion de los Indios: que se han de guardar en el
 consejo y audiēcias reales q̄ en ellas residen: y por todos los otros
 gouernadores/ iuezes y personas particulares dellas.

¶ Con priuilegio imperial. **¶**

LOPEZ DE CASTANHEDA (FERNAO): *DISCOVERIE OF THE EAST INDIAS*,
1582.

THE FIRST BOOKE OF THE HISTORIE OF THE DISCOVERIE AND CONQUEST OF
THE EAST INDIAS, ENTERPRISED BY THE PORTINGALES, IN THEIR DAUN-
GEROUS NAVIGATIONS, IN THE TIME OF KING DON JOHN, THE SECOND OF
THAT NAME. [TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH BY NICHOLAS LICHEFIELD.]

*First English Edition. Decorative border to title-page. Small 4to. Fine copy in the
original calf.*

LONDON, THOMAS EAST, 1582.

(See *Illustration opposite*.)

£45

Not in Church nor John Carter Brown Library Catalogues. H. V. Jones, *Adventures in Americana*, 45.
Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, DS411, 7, L86.)

Sabin, 11391. "A most interesting and rare book." It was translated by Nicholas Lichefield, and is dedi-
cated to Sir Francis Drake.

Although relating principally to the East Indies, it contains interesting particulars of the Portuguese Con-
quests in Brazil.

The first book only of Castanheda's history, but the only part important in American history, as it includes
Cabral's voyage, and the landing in Brazil. Nothing more was ever printed in English or Spanish.

Nicholas Lichefield, who dedicates the book to Sir Francis Drake, professes to have translated it from the
Portuguese, which he certainly did not. As the text of the first volume already existed in a Spanish and in a
French version, he may have used either. The author's prologue as given in the Spanish is an abridgment of
the Portuguese prologue, and it agrees closely with Lichefield's English.

"A most interesting and rare book."—Sabin.

¶ The first Booke
OF THE HISTO-
rie of the Discouerie and Con-

quest of the East Indias, enterprised by
the Portingales, in their daungerous
Naigations, in the time of King
Don Iohn, the second of that
name.

VVhich Historie conteineth

much varietie of matter, very profitable
for all Nauigators, and not vnplea-
saunt to the Readers.

Set foorth in the Por-
tingale language, by *Hernan*
Lopes de Castaneda.

AND NOW TRANS-
lated into English, by
N. L. Gentleman.

¶ Imprinted at London, by
Thomas East.

1582.

THE GREAT HISTORY OF AMERICA BY THE SECRETARY OF HERNAN CORTES

LOPES DE GOMARA: *HISTORIA DE LAS INDIAS*, 1553.

PRIMERA Y SEGUNDA PARTE DE LA HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDAS CON TODO EL DESCUBRIMIENTO, Y COSAS NOTABLES QUE HAN ACAESCIDO DENDE QUE SE GANARON HASTA EL AÑO DE 1551. CON LA CONQUISTA DE MEXICO, Y DE LA NUEVA ESPAÑA.

Gothic Letter, double columns. Title, in red and black, with the Arms of Spain nearly filling the page, on reverse a list of the historians of the Indies; large woodcut of a Bison (on folio 11, Vol. I.). The Two Parts in one volume. Folio. Calf.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, GUILLERMO DE MILLIS, 1553.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£225

Sabin, 27724. Medina, Vol. I, 153. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 2B. Palau's *Manual*, IV, 264. No copy in the Salva or British Museum Libraries. Library of Congress, (E141, G628).

The First Part relates to the subjugation of Peru. The Second Part gives an account of the Conquest of Mexico, and is that portion of the work by which its author is best known.

This is a great historical work, indispensable to the student of Spanish affairs in America after the Conquest.

It affords us the most authentic views of the primitive condition of the Indians before tyranny had crushed, or European civilisation had corrupted them.

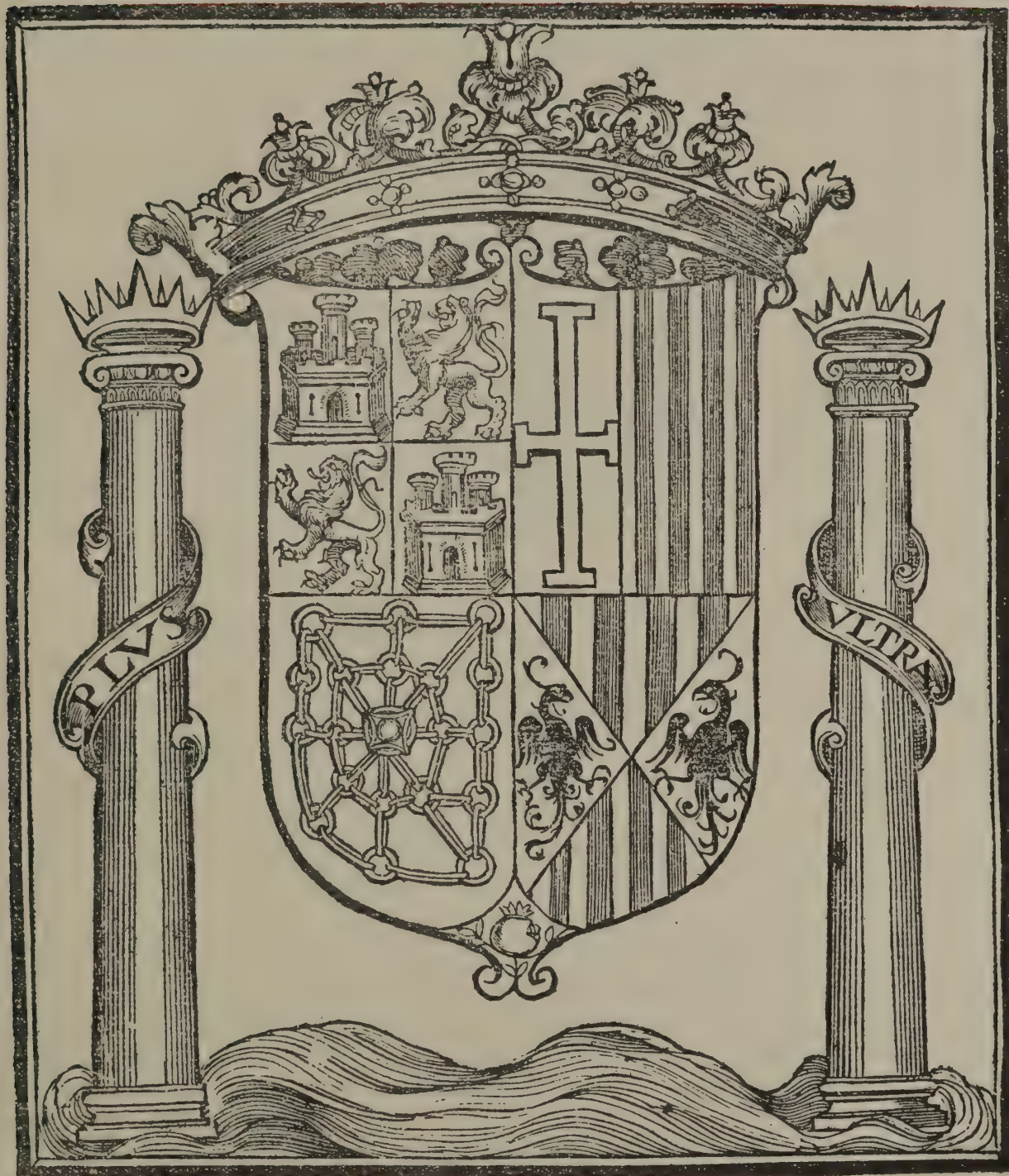
Gomara prefixes a curious address to intending translators, warning them to be accurate and to measure the full significance of the pregnant Spanish phrases, also to pay special attention to proper names. He further declares that he is writing the book in Latin, so that none need translate it into that language. His Latin version however never appeared.

A fine copy, with only two slight defects, viz., The blank margin of title and first leaf restored. Some facsimiling to the first two leaves. It should be pointed out that, though it has been thought that a map should accompany this volume, no copy has ever been recorded with one; and Wagner states emphatically in his *Spanish South-West*: "No maps have ever been found in any copy." As the result of a Royal decree signed by Philip II. as Prince, in 1554, the existing copies of Gomara's History were withdrawn from circulation, and their sale was prohibited; but later on, the work was regarded as one of the best on the Indies, and reprints were authorized.

Gomara was one of the earliest and at the same time one of the ablest of the Spanish historians of the New World. In 1540 he was the Chaplain and Secretary to Cortes, his connexion with whom gives value to his work, especially as he had then access to many documents which have since disappeared.

"Gomara had taken part in the conquest of Mexico as Chaplain and Secretary to Cortes, and his writing reflects the partiality inevitable in one who has remained on good terms with his chief under such conditions. . . . It was, however, the principal authoritative source of general information for nearly 300 years. . . . With the exception of a single pamphlet of Las Casas, no Spanish work on the New World was so widely read, over so long a period."

HISPANIA VICTRIX.



PRIMERA Y SECVNDA PAR
te de la historia general de las Indias cō todo el descu-
brimiento, y cosas notables que han acasçido dende que se ganaron hasta el año
de 1551. Con la conquista de Mexico y della nueva España.

En Medina del Campo, por Guillermo de Millis. 1553

THE ONLY WORK ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE EARLY INDIANS OF BOLIVIA

MARBAN (PEDRO): *ARTE DE LA LENGUA MOXA*, 1701.

ARTE DE LA LENGUA MOXA, CON SU VOCABULARIO Y CATHECISMO COMPUESTA POR P. MARBAN DE LA COMPAÑIA DE JESUS, SUPERIOR QUE FUE DE LAS MISIONES DE INFIELES, QUE TIENE LA COMPAÑIA DE ESTA PROVINCIA DE EL PERU EN LAS DILATADAS REGIONES DE LOS INDIOS MOXOS Y CHIQUITOS.

Thick small 8vo. Crimson morocco, gilt border and panelled back.

(LIMA), IMPRENTA REAL DE JOSEPH DE CONTRERAS (1701).

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 46. Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, 712. Heredia, 1509. Sabin, 44465. Library of Congress, PM6576, M3. 1702.

The first, and—until 1880—the only vocabulary that had been published on Moxo, the language of the native Indians of Bolivia. The Dedication is dated Dec. 16, 1701.

Padre Pedro Marban was born at Lerida on 18th April, 1647, and joined the Society of Jesus in 1663. He left for Peru in 1675, where he succeeded Padre Cipriano Baraze as Superior of the Jesuit Missions, and from his studies and experiences amongst the Moxo and Chiquito Indians, he compiled his vocabulary in 1683, which was published in 1701 or 1702, and does not appear to have been reprinted. The vocabulary of Moxo and Baure words published by Adam and Leclerc in 1880 is taken from notes compiled by the Jesuit Father Antonio Magio.

Marban died on his return from Lima to his Mission in 1713.

ARTE DE LA LENGVA MOXA,

CON SU VOCABULARIO, Y CATHECISMO.
COMPUESTO

POR EL M. R. P. PEDRO MARBAN
de la Compañia de JESVS, Superior, que fue,
de las Misiones de Indios, que tiene la Com-
pañia de esta Provincia de el Perú en las
dilatadas Regiones de los Indios
Moxos, y Chiquitos.

DIRIGIDO.

AL EXC.^{MO.} S.^{OR.} D. MELCHOR
Portocarrero Lasso, de la Vega. Conde
de la Monclova, Comendador de la
Zarza, del Ordé de Alcantara, del Con-
sejo de Guerra, y Junta de Guerra de
Indias, Virrey, Gobernador, y Capitan
General, que fue del Reyno de la Nueva
España, y actual, q^e es de estos Rey-
nos, y Provincias del Peru.

CON LICENCIA DE LOS SUPERIORES.
En la Imprenta Real de Joseph de Contreras.

FIRST ITALIAN EDITIONS OF THE SPANISH VOYAGES ROUND THE WORLD. CONTAINING TWO ORIGINAL
ACCOUNTS OF MAGELLAN'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD

MAXIMILIANUS TRANSYLVANUS & PIGAFETTA (F. A.): *IL VIAGGIO*, 1536.

IL VIAGGIO FATTO DAGLI SPAGNIUOLI ATORNO A' L MONDO

First Italian Edition.

VENICE, 1536.

Together with:

PETER MARTYR & OVIEDO: *HISTORIA*, 1534.

LIBRO PRIMO (SECONDO & ULTIMO) DELLA HISTORIA DE L'INDIE OCCIDENTALI.

First Italian Edition. With a folding woodcut map of Haiti, and several woodcut illustrations. 2 works in 1 volume. Small 4to. Vellum.

VENICE, 1534.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£550

Harrisse, B.A.V., Nos. 190 and 215. Church Catalogue, Nos. 69 and 74. John Carter Brown Catalogue, Vol. I, p. 114, contains the Peter Martyr. It does not contain the Maximilianus and Pigafetta, *Viaggio*. Part I is described in H. V. Jones' *Adventures in America*, 24.

The first work in this volume, although published separately, was intended to form a continuation or fourth part of the 1534 Peter Martyr, which is bound in the same volume.

"The Peter Martyr is divided into three parts, which are seldom found together. The first seems to have been taken, in great part, from the *Decades* of Peter Martyr, and the second from the work of Oviedo, printed at Toledo in 1526. The third part is a translation, with additions, of the anonymous work *La conquista del Peru*, printed at Seville in 1534. This third part has sometimes been wrongly described as a translation of Francisco Xeres' '*Verdadera relacion de la Conquista del Peru*,' also printed at Seville in 1534. It was also translated into French and printed in Paris in 1545, the authorship being erroneously attributed to Oviedo. Harrisse describes a large map of the West Indies which is lacking in this copy. It is so rare, in fact, that but a single copy of it is known, that in the Lennox Library. The small map, here contained, which is the earliest one of San Domingo and Haiti, is also very rare."

The Maximilianus Transylvanus contains two distinct and original accounts of Magellan's Voyage round the world.

The first is by Maximilianus Transylvanus, and was addressed by him to the Cardinal of Salzburg, and is translated into Italian from the Latin.

The second is a short account which Pigafetta published from his own manuscript diary or journal, addressed by him to the Grand Master Philip de Villiers l'Isle Adam, the chief source of information for the events of that voyage. This professes to be a translation from Fabre's French abridgement of the journal published in Paris about 1525. The final leaf contains a vocabulary of Indian words as used by the Brazilian Indians.

The book is predicted by a remarkable preface, *al Lettore*, in which the Editor (who does not give his name) shows himself to have been perfectly acquainted with the progress of discovery and research in the West, and to have understood the real importance of the events then taking place, better than most of his contemporaries. This preface occupies five pages, and is a noteworthy review of the latest advances in geography.

Not in the John Carter Brown Library Catalogue.

IL VIAGGIO
FATTO DA GLI SPA
GNIVOLI A
TORNO A' L
MONDO.

Con Gratia per Anni. XIIII.

M D X X X V I.

SEE ITEM NO. 28.

IMPORTANT FOR THE HISTORY OF NEW MEXICO

MEDINA (FR. BALTHASSAR DE), ord. S. FRANCISCI: *PROVINCIA DE SAN DIEGO DE MEXICO*, 1682.

CHRONICA DE LA SANTA PROVINCIA DE SAN DIEGO DE MEXICO, DE RELIGIOSOS DESCALÇOS DE N.S.P.S. FRANCISCO EN LA NUEVA ESPAÑA. VIDAS DE ILUSTRES Y VENERABLES VARONES, QUE LA HAN EDIFICADO CON EXCELENTE VIRTUDES.

With additional engraved title-page and engraved sketch-map of Province of San Diego. Folio. Vellum.

MEXICO, JUAN DE RIBERA, 1682.

£52 10s

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 117. Not in Salva. Heredia, 6818. Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico*, 1250. Sabin, 47336. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, No. 55. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F1231, M49).

"A volume of extreme rarity. The map is the earliest specimen of a copperplate engraving done in Mexico." The title-page is also noteworthy, comprising numerous illustrations of the martyrdoms of various Saints, whose biographies are given in the work. Both these early copper plates are the work of the Mexican engraver, Antonio Ysarti.

Fray Balthassar de Medina was born in Mexico in 1635, and was a barefoot Franciscan of the Province of San Diego, where he was for fifteen years a Professor of Philosophy and Theology, and became the "Guardian" (Franciscan Superior) of various convents. He went out to the Philippines in 1670 as *Visitador* of the Province of his Order, returning later to New Spain, where he died in 1697.

The *Chronica*, although intended as a record of the lives of certain Franciscan Martyrs of New Spain, is a valuable authentic contribution to the lesser known history of Mexico, and contains a political-geographical description of the Province of San Diego.

In the prologue, Medina cites two documents in the Archives of the Order not now known,—a relation of New Mexico, 1628, by Fr. Augustin de Cuellar, and another of 1629 by Roque Figueredo. An account of the mission of Fr. Antonio de Arteaga to New Mexico in the early seventeenth century, and his conversion of the Piras and Manses will be found on folios 168-170, and an account of the uprising in New Mexico in 1680, on folios 199-200.

WITH A MAP OF NORTH AMERICA AND A VIEW OF PALOS, WHENCE COLUMBUS SAILED FOR THE NEW
WORLD

MEDINA (PEDRO DE): *LIBRO DE GRANDEZAS Y COSAS MEMORABLES
DE ESPANA*, 1566.

LIBRO DE GRANDEZAS Y COSAS MEMORABLES DE ESPAÑA.

Title in Gothic and Roman letter, in red and black, with reproduction of the first published woodcut map of Spain. Numerous other woodcuts in text, and a woodcut map of the New World. Folio. Vellum (some leaves repaired).

ALCALA DE HENARES, PEDRO DE ROBLES AND JUAN DE VILLANUEVA, 1566.

(See *Illustrations overleaf*.)

£95

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 122. Catalina (*Complutense*), 395. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, DP64, M5).

The second edition of this important book.

The text of this book is almost unknown, although it contains references to mediaeval culture and libraries in Spain; was the first Spanish book to deal with Madrid, and its extraordinarily interesting references to America, make it one of the best and most important that were published during the most resplendent period in Spain in the sixteenth century.

The woodcut map of the New World shows the Atlantic coast of North America, from Newfoundland to Florida; and the Pacific coast as well, from Central to South America.

One of the most interesting chapters on the province of Andalucia deals with the port of Palos, whence "on the third day of the month of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand four hundred and ninety-two, the valorous and renowned Don Christopher Columbus sailed with three caravels which the Catholic Sovereigns had ordered that he should have, in which three brothers sailed as pilots and captains. They were called Pinzon, natives of this town of Palos; and with ninety persons who were likewise inhabitants, and mostly natives, of this town, they sailed across the sea, inspired by God, Who made him the minister of so great and remarkable an enterprise." There are further references to Columbus, North America, Magellan and the Straits he discovered in South America, etc.

Capit. lviij. de la villa y puerto de palos: del muy notable camino que della hizieron por la mar ciertos nauegantes.



LA villa de Palos es puerto de mar del qual puerto en tres dias del mes de agosto del año del señor de mil y quatrocientos y nouenta y dos. El valeroso y memorable don Christoual Colon partio con tres Carauelas que los Reyes catholicos le mandaron dar en que yuan por pilotos y capitanes tres bermanos llamados Pinçones natura-

les desta villa de Palos. y con nouêta personas allí mesmo vezinos y la ma yor parte naturales desta villa nauegando por la mar mouido por Dios que lo quiso bazer ministro para tan grande y señalada cosa. En primera derrota fue a las yslas de Canaria y en la ysla de la Gomera se detuvo ciertos dias donde tomo agua y leña y partido della continuando su camino por el gran mar Oceano anduuo muchos dias nauegando con buenos tiempos la via del poniente tomando parte del su buelte de la qual nauegacion y camino que hizo ninguna noticia ni vso de caminar aquella parte en tonces en los hombres de ninguna nacion auia y nauegando cueita manera los que con el yuan començaron a dudar en su viaje como suele ser cierto que el camino que hombre no sabe se le baze mayor y mas temeroso d lo que el es: y así començaron de murmurar de Colon y de su atrenimiento porque cada hora menguaua en ellos el esperança de ver la tierra nueva que bulcauan. De forma que dixeron a Colon que los auia engañado: y los lleuaua perdidos que ya no creyan que pudiesse salir con lo que auian començado por tanto que seria bien q se boluiesse por que ya para la buelta el batinien to les faltaua. Como Colon era hombre sabio y sintio lo que dezian como prudente començo de los confortar con muchas y dulces palabras. Rogandoles que no quisiessen perder su trabajo y tiempo acordauales quanta gloria y prouecho de la contancia se les seguiria perseverando en su camino prometiendoles que en breues dias darian fin a sus trabajos y viaje con mucha y cierta prosperidad. En conclusion les dixo que dentro de tres dias hallarian la tierra que buscauan por tanto que estuuiesse de buen animo y proliguiesse su viaje que para quando el dezia les enseñarian vn nuevo mundo dōde verian que el auia dicho siempre verdad y sino fuesse así biziessen su voluntad que el ninguna duda temia en lo que dezia. Con estas palabras mouidos los coraçones y mayormente la verguença de los tres bermanos capitanes pilotos continuaron su viaje. Aquel mesmo dia que Colon estas palabras dixo conocio realmente que estaua cerca de tierra en el semblante de los ciclos segun los çelajes tenian: y aquella noche mando apocar las velas y por consolos los trinquetes: y pendo así casi a la media noche vn marinero de los que yuã en la Carauela capitana llamada la gallega. Dixo lum bre tierra. Colon dixo rato ba q yo he visto aquella lumbr e ella esta en tierra. Con gran desseo de todos se esperaua aq a maneciesse y se les bazia la no

ESPAÑA.



Libro de grandes y cosas memorables de España.

Impresas en **Alcala** de Henares en casa de **Pedro de Robles y Juan de Villanueva**.
Año de. 1566.

Vendense en casa de **Luis Gutierrez** en Alcala.

MOLINA (FR. ALONSO DE): *ARTE DE LA LENGUA MEXICANA*, 1571.

ARTE DE LA LENGUA MEXICANA Y CASTELLANA.

First Edition. Title in Gothic letter and italics, with woodcut illustration of St. Francis. Text in Gothic letter. 12mo. Vellum.

MEXICO, PEDRO OCHARTE, 1571.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£150

Medina (64) mentions only six copies of this work, of which four are in American libraries. John Carter Brown Cat., p. 246. Sabin, 49868. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 205. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, PM4063, M7 1571).

This Mexican grammar is "a work of extreme rarity," as Sabin states.

Molina wrote this as a supplementary work to his *Vocabulario*; and mentions, in his prefatory *Epistola Nuncupatoria*, addressed to the Viceroy of New Spain, that in addition to the vocabulary, he had already written other works in the Mexican language, including a *Doctrina Christiana* and a *confessionario*.

A Arte de la lengua Mexi
canay Castellana, compuesta por el muy Re
uerendo padre fray Alonso de Mo
lina dela orden de Señor
sant Francisco.



En Mexico en casa de Pedro Ocharte. 1571

SEE ITEM NO. 31.

MOLINA (FR. ALONSO DE): *VOCABULARIO CASTELLANA Y MEXICANA*,
1571.

VOCABULARIO EN LENGUA CASTELLANA Y MEXICANA.

Second Edition. With large woodcut Coat-of-Arms on first title. Woodcut illustration of a figure kneeling in prayer, on recto of last leaf, woodcut vignette on verso. The second part, with new pagination, has separate title in Roman letter: Vocabulario en lengua Mexicana y Castellana; with large woodcut of St. Francis surrounded by Gothic lettering. Colophon has woodcut vignette, with woodcut sacred monogram within a wreath on verso. Text in Roman letter, double columns. Small folio, full blue levant morocco, blind-stamped and gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, g. e., bound by Rivière.

MEXICO, ANTONIO DE SPINOSA, 1571.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£150

Medina 65. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. V, p. 205. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, PM4066, M72).

Salva (footnote 28, to his citation, 3775) states: "It is the most notable work that exists in the American languages, and is therefore greatly valued."

Sabin (49867) warns the buyer of this very scarce edition to "be careful to secure a copy with title-pages to both parts, for sometimes the first title-page being deficient the enterprise of a dealer induces him to put the second in its place, as it reads nearly the same; the woodcut, however, represents San Francis, and differs from the escutcheon on the first title."

Alonso de Molina was a Spanish Franciscan friar, who spent a great many years in Mexico and mastered the native language at an early age. He devoted much of his life to disseminating the doctrines of Christianity amongst the Indians, in their own language.



SEE ITEM NO. 32.

MORGA (ANTONIO DE): *SUCESOS DE LAS ISLAS PHILIPINAS*, 1609.

SUCESOS DE LAS ISLAS PHILIPINAS. DIRIGIDOS A DON CHRISTOVAL GOMEZ DE SANDOVAL Y ROJAS DUQUE DE CEA.

First Edition. Engraved title within architectural border and two Coats-of-Arms; some ornamental woodcut capitals in the text.

Small 4to. Original limp vellum.

MEXICO, 1609.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£450

This is the principal history of the Philippines, and, according to Retana, "the only civil history published in three hundred years."

H. V. Jones' *Adventures in Americana*, 61. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, DS674, M8 1609).

Sabin, 50631. Medina, *La Imprenta in Mexico*, Vol. II, 249. Salva, 3364. Retana, Vol. I, 68. Medina, *Bibliographia de las Islas Filipinas*, 49 only knew of one copy.

Tavera, 1776. The only copies known to Tavera were in the British Museum, National Library, Madrid, Private Library of the King of Spain, and a copy in the Academy of History, Madrid.

This is the original issue of De Morga's work on the Philippine Islands, Moluccas, China, and Japan, at the close of the 16th century. It is extremely rare, and there is no copy of it in the National Library, Paris. The catalogue of the Grenville Library in the British Museum states, that "This book, printed in Mexico, is for that reason probably, unknown to bibliographers, and is a book of great rarity." In the *Dialogo Cortesano Philipino* of Father Joseph Torrubia, published in Madrid, 1736, the *Inhabitant of the Court of Madrid* says, that he has not heard of such a book nor of the author; the *Philippine Spaniard* answers him that the book was printed in Mexico in 1609, and is now scarcely to be found, but that he possesses a copy; and he describes De Morga as a man in whom arms and science were united in a most friendly manner, and says that he composed his book from the original documents, since he was the first Judge of the Audiencia of Manila.

De Morga is less remarkable for his literary merits than for his qualities as a jurist and administrator and a commander. His book is rather an historical than a geographical work, but the account of Alvaro de Mendana's second voyage by his pilot Fernandez de Quiros, given by De Morga, is of great importance.

On the voyage Mendana and Quiros discovered the Marquesas Islands and the Island of Santa Cruz.

The Philippines had a great advantage over the British colonies (according to the Hon. H. E. J. Stanley, in his translation of De Morga's book published for the Hakluyt Society), in the active co-operation of the Monks, who were not very numerous, but rather were insufficient in number for the work they had to do.

"The original edition is of excessive rarity."—Sabin.



SEE ITEM NO. 33.

NOTICIA CERTA
DA GRANDE BATALHA,
que houve na
A M E R I C A
entre os
FRANCEZES, E INGLEZES,
em cujo conflicto foraõ estes derrotados ;

*Refere-se o numero dos mortos , o dos feridos , e o aõs
prisioneiros : assaltos , emboscadas , e encontros ,
que tem havido naquellas partes entre estes
inimigos ;*

Combates navacs, e tomadas de náos entre os mesmos.

*Importantissima expedição , que intenta a França con-
tra Inglaterra, e outras cousas concernentes á
presente guerra.*



LISBOA:
Na Offic. de DOMINGOS RODRIGUES.
Com as licenças necessarias. Anno 1756.

COLONEL BRADSTREET'S EXPEDITION

NOTICIA CERTA DA GRANDE BATALHA, 1756.

NOTICIA CERTA DA GRANDE BATALHA; QUE HOUE NA AMERICA ENTRE OS FRANCEZES, E INGLEZES, EM CUJO CONFLICTO FORAO ESTES DERROTADOS; REFERE-SE O NUMERO DOS MORTOS, O DOS FERIDOS, E O DOS PRISIONEIROs; ASSALTOS, EMBOSCADAS, E ENCONTROS, QUE TEM HAVIDO NAQUELLAS PARTES ENTRE ESTES INIMIGOS; COMBATES NAVAES, E TOMADAS DE NÁOS ENTRE OS MESMOS: IMPORTANTISSIMA EXPEDIÇÃO, QUE INTENTA A FRANÇA CONTRA INGLATERRA, E OUTRAS COUSAS CONCERNENTES Á PRESENTE GUERRA.

Small woodcut on title-page. 8 pp., small 4to. Levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Rivière.

LISBON, DOMINGOS RODRIGUES, 1756.

(See Illustration opposite.)

£31 10s

An extremely interesting, scarce, and important work. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E199, N91)

The work commences with a few remarks upon the outbreak of hostilities between the English and French in North America, and describes the great preparations made by the French. The English were collecting strong forces near the Ohio (the scene of General Braddock's defeat in the previous year). The writer states that on the 12th of July (1756) a series of battles and engagements commenced (in which sometimes the French were successful and sometimes the English) which terminated in a great French victory, of which they thought more highly than of the capture of Port Mahon. Finally the author remarks that it was generally believed that the French intended to send an expedition against the famous and magnificent city of Boston, the Capital of British America.

This report was probably based more on rumours received in Portugal than on actual definite information, as the author seems to avoid mentioning names of places. It was about July 12, 1756, that Lt.-Col. Bradstreet was attacked by the French on his return from conveying provisions, etc., into Oswego. He was successful and ultimately drove back the French, who, however, themselves claimed a victory. Meanwhile they were preparing a great attack on Oswego, which fort, although of the greatest importance, was but ill fortified, and worse defended, owing to the havoc made by scurvy and dysentery, resulting in the death of over half the defending regiment. The attack came about the middle of August in consequence of which the garrison were obliged to surrender and the fort was entirely destroyed.

THE FIRST CONQUEST OF FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA
THE FIRST JOURNEY OF EUROPEANS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES, AND THE FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT
OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA REGIONS

NUNEZ CABEZA DE VACA (ALVAR): *RELACION*, 1555.

LA RELACION Y COMMENTARIOS DEL GOVERNADOR ALVAR NUÑEZ CABEÇA DE VACA, DE LO ACAESCIDO EN LAS DOS JORNADAS QUE HIZO A LAS INDIAS.

With a large woodcut Coat-of-Arms on the title. Title printed in red and black, and the book itself printed, for the most part, in Gothic Letter. The two parts in one volume, small 4to. Original vellum. (Preserved in levant morocco case, by Rivière.)

VALLADOLID, POR FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA, 1555.

(See Illustrations, opposite and overleaf.)

£560

Church Catalogue, 100. Medina, 172. Sabin, 9768. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 1a. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E125, N9, N8).

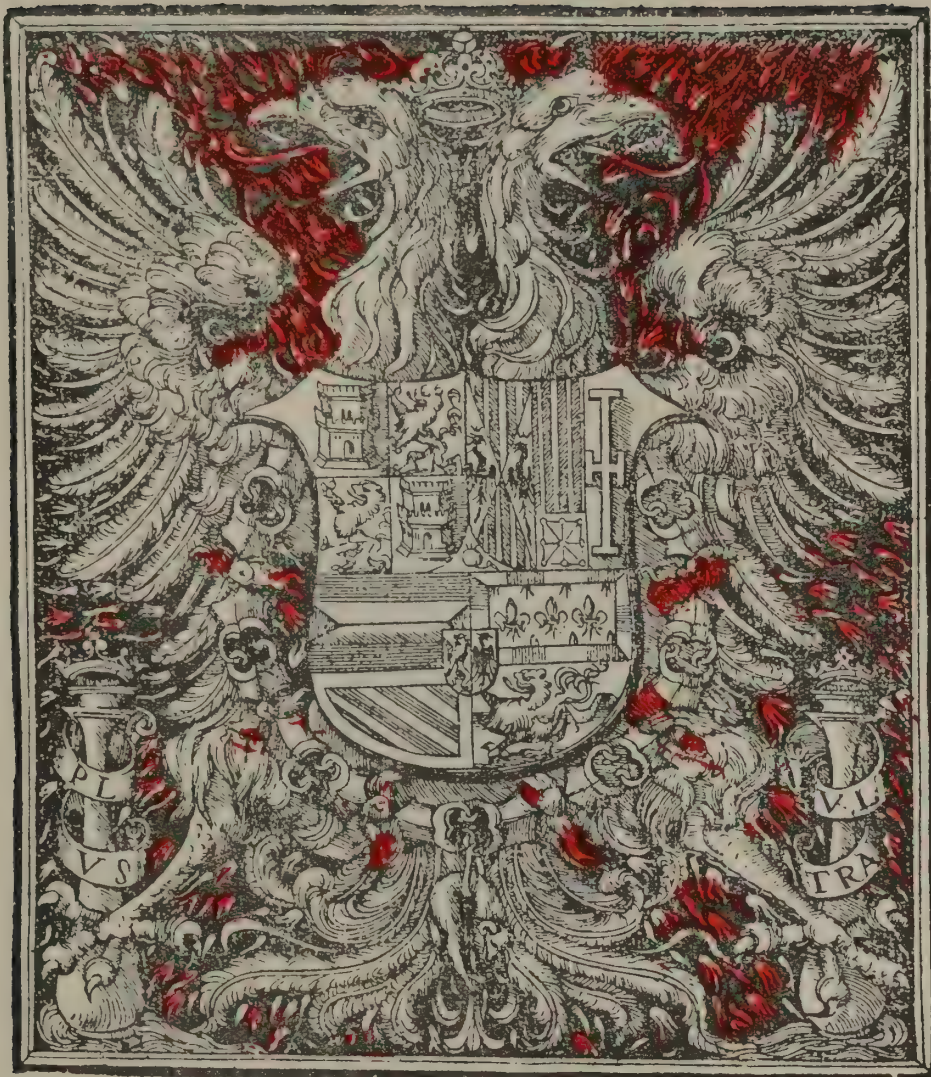
One of the rarest and most valuable of the early works relating to America, and particularly to Florida, Louisiana, Texas, the Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

The work is divided into two parts, each with a separate title-page, but with continuous pagination. The First Part gives an account of Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca's journey through the Southern parts of the United States, from Tampa Bay to old Mexico. It is a thrilling story of adventure, and describes the Author's wanderings with the survivors of Narvaez' expedition, which set out in 1527 for the conquest of Florida, or all the region afterwards known as Florida and Louisiana. It is the record of the first journey made by Europeans through any part of the country now included within the boundaries of the United States.

"Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca and a few others, who survived the ravages of disease and the cruelties of the Indians, were seized on the Mississippi coast and held in slavery for four years, but escaping, after numerous hardships, they at length made their way inland across Texas to Sonora, or some point near the shore of the Gulf of California. Thence he and three of his companions worked their way southwards, and finally succeeded in reaching Mexico. He returned to Spain in 1537, where, having failed to obtain the governorship of Florida, which had been given to Soto, he obtained that of the Rio de la Plata, in 1540."

The Second Part contains a contemporary account of Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca's journey to the River Plate countries in South America, after his appointment as Governor. He arrived in Uruguay in 1541, and proceeded to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, the site of Buenos Aires having been abandoned. "He explored the regions around the Paraguay and Parana, conciliated the Indian tribes, and discovered the route towards Peru. On the complaint of his lieutenant Domingo de Irala he was arrested and sent back to Spain in 1545, where he spent several years in freeing himself from the charges made against him."

The first part of this work, the "Relacion," was first published in 1542, only three copies being known. The second part, the "Commentarios de Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca, adelantado y governador de la provincia del Rio de la Plata," is here published for the first time, and is the first printed account of the La Plata regions. It was written by Cabeça de Vaca's secretary, Pero Hernandez, whilst the former was in prison. At the end is appended a Relacion made in 1545 by Hernando de Ribera, whom Cabeça de Vaca had sent on a journey of exploration northwards up the River Paraguay.



**La relacion y comentarios del gouerna
dor Aluarnuñez cabeça de vaça, de lo acaescido en las
dos jornadas que hizo a las Indias.**

Con priuilegio.

¶ Esta tassada por los señores del consejo en Ocho y cinco m^{rs}.

COMMENTA

RIOS DE ALVAR NVNEZ CABE

ça devaca, adelantado y gouernador dela pro
uincia del Rio dela Plata.



Scriptos por Pero hernandez scriuano y secre-
tario dela prouincia. Y dirigidos al serenifs.
muy alto y muy poderoso señor
el Infante don Carlos. N. S.

THE GREAT HISTORY OF VENEZUELA

OVIEDO Y BANOS (JOSE): *HISTORIA DE VENEZUELA*, 1723.

HISTORIA DE LA CONQUISTA, Y POBLACION DE LA PROVINCIA DE VENEZUELA.
PRIMERA PARTE (ALL PUBLISHED).

Folio. Handsomely bound in full brown morocco, gilt lines and fleurons on sides, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e., by Petit.

MADRID, 1723.

(See *Illustration overleaf.*)

£75

Medina, Vol. IV., 2453. Sabin, 57997. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F2322, O95).

Fine copy of a rare work. Oviedo y Baños (born in Bogota in 1674, died at Caracas, in Venezuela), composed his book with the help of ancient documents which were then still extant in the archives of Caracas. He was influenced by their bad state of preservation to write his history in order to save them from destruction. They have probably long since disappeared in the revolutions that devastated that part of S. America. The first part only of this work was written and published.

**HISTORIA
DE LA CONQUISTA,
Y POBLACION
DE LA PROVINCIA
DE VENEZUELA.
ESCRITA**

**POR D. JOSEPH
DE OVIEDO Y BAÑOS,
VECINO DE LA CIUDAD**

DE SANTIAGO DE LEON DE CARACAS.

**QUIEN LA CONSAGRA,
Y DEDICA A SU HERMANO**

EL SEÑOR

**D. DIEGO ANTONIO
DE OVIEDO Y BAÑOS,**

OYDOR DE LAS REALES AUDIENCIAS

**de Santo Domingo, Guatemala, y Mexico, del Consejo
de su Magestad en el Real, y Supremo
de las Indias.**

PRIMERA PARTE.

**CON PRIVILEGIO: En Madrid, en la Imprenta de D. Gregorio Hermosilla,
en la calle de los Jardines. Año M. DCC. XXIII.**

**** * * Hallaràse este Libro en dicha Imprenta. * * ***

THE RARE SECRETLY PRINTED "VIRTUES OF THE INDIANS"

PALAFIX Y MENDOZA (JUAN): *VIRTUDES DEL INDIO*, 1650.

VIRTUDES DEL INDIO, E NATURALEZA Y COSTUMBRES DE LOS INDIOS DE NUEVA ESPAÑA.

Original Edition. 4to. Crimson morocco, gilt, g. e.

MADRID (SECRETLY PUBLISHED), 1650.

(See *Illustration overleaf.*)

£175

John Carter Brown Library Catalogue, Vol. II, p. 399. "*Believed to have been secretly printed at Puebla de los Angeles.*" Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E65, P14).

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 16. Salva, 3373. Bartlett, 671.

An address from the famous Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles to the King of Spain, in which he discourses upon the character and abilities of the Mexican Indians, whose cause he champions: "The Indians are the vassals who have cost the Crown the least, yet they are not the ones who have helped least to enrich the Crown"; and are therefore worthy of Royal protection.

Leclerc cites the French edition of 1672, which is a "translation of the valuable Memorial of the celebrated bishop. The original edition is an excessively rare book."

Palafox was second to Las Casas in making known to the Spanish government the unfortunate condition of the Indians, and demanded of it an effort to ameliorate their lot. His zeal and humanity are shown in this appeal to the King, to whom his work is addressed. The work was printed secretly, without title, date, or indication where printed, and is very rare.

The rarity and importance of this work in all inquiries relative to the interesting and much abused aboriginal people of Mexico requires a statement of its contents, of which its very brief title conveys no idea. It is divided into 21 chapters, preceded by an Introductory Address to the King. The object of the work, whose title is *Virtues of the Indian*, is a panegyric of this people.

(1) On the worthiness of the Indians to enjoy Your Majesty's protection, in view of the meekness with which they accepted the religion of Christ with the Catholic banners.

(2) How much the Indians deserve Your Majesty's protection in view of the fervour with which they practise the Christian religion.

(3) How much the Indians deserve Your Majesty's protection on account of the mildness with which they came under the dominion of your Royal Crown, and their constant fidelity.

(4) On the courage and vigour of the Indians, and that their loyalty and submission to Your Majesty's Crown are not due to any oppression, but to their virtue.

(5) How worthy the Indians are of Royal protection for the utility of their services to the Crown of Spain.

(6) On the innocence of the Indians, and how they are generally free from the vices of tyranny, ambition, envy, avarice, wrath and covetousness, gambling, blasphemy, oaths and complaints.

(7) Of the three other vices: sensuality, gluttony and laziness, in which Indians are inclined to indulge.

(8) On the poverty of the Indian.

(9) On the patience of the Indian.

(10) On the liberality of the Indian.

(11) On the honesty of the Indian.

(12) On the Indian's frugality in food.

(13) On the obedience of the Indian.

(14) On the discretion and elegance of the Indian.

(15) On the sharpness and wit of the Indian.

(16) On the industry of the Indian, particularly in mechanical arts.

(17) On the justice of the Indian.

(18) On the bravery of the Indian.

(19) On the humility, courtesy, silence and skill of the Indian.

(20) On the cleanliness of the Indian and his peacefulness.

(21) In which replies are given to objections which may be raised.

SEÑOR.

POCOS Ministros han ido a la Nueva-España, ni buelto dellas obligados que yo al amparo de los Indios, y à solicitar su alibio; porque quando me olvidara de las obligaciones de Sacerdote, de cuya profesion es tan propio el compadecerse de los miserables, y afligidos, no podia olvidarme de la de Pastor, y Padre de tantas almas, como estan a mi cargo en aquellos Reynos, en la dilatada Diocesi de los Angeles, q̃ sin duda, quãdo no en la latitud, y extensiõ, en el numero de Indios llega à tener casi la quarta parte de todo el distrito de aquella Real Audiencia de Mexico. Y claro esta q̃ no ay Padre tan duro de coraçon, que vea y oyga llorar, y lamentarse a sus hijos, y mas siẽdo pobrecitos, è inocentes, al qual no se le commuevan las entrañas, y se aflija, y lastime, y entre à la parte de su pena, pues aun el cuerpo (tãto antes difun-

A to)

[38]

PEMBERTON (ISRAEL): *CONFERENCES WITH THE INDIANS*, 1756.

SEVERAL CONFERENCES BETWEEN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PEOPLE AMONGST
THE QUAKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE DEPUTIES FROM THE SIX INDIAN
NATIONS, IN ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN; ETC.

8vo. Original wrappers, enclosed in buckram case, by Rivière.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE: J. THOMPSON AND COMPANY, 1756.

(See Illustration overleaf.)

£52 10s

Sabin 59612. Not in Church Catalogue. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E99, D2, S4).

SEVERAL
CONFERENCES

Between some of the principal PEOPLE amongst the

QUAKERS

IN

PENNSYLVANIA,

AND THE

DEPUTIES

FROM THE

SIX INDIAN NATIONS,

In ALLIANCE with BRITAIN;

In order to reclaim their Brethren the DELAWARE
INDIANS from their *Defection*, and put a Stop to their
Barbarities and Hostilities.

To which is pr fix'd

(As introductory to the said CONFERENCES)

Two ADDRESSES from the said QUAKERS;
one to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the other to the
General-Assembly of the Province of *Pennsylvania*; as also
the Lieutenant-Governor's DECLARATION of WAR
against the said *Delaware Indians*, and their Adherents.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE:

Printed by I. THOMPSON and COMPANY.

MDCCLVI.

EARLY INFORMATION CONCERNING CALIFORNIA & THE CALIFORNIANS

PEREZ DE RIBAS (FATHER ANDRES): *HISTORIA*, 1645.

HISTORIA DE LOS TRIUMPHOS DE NUESTRA SANTA FEE ENTRE GENTES LAS MAS BARBARAS, Y FIERAS DEL NUEVO ORBE: CONSEGUIDOS POR LOS SOLDADOS DE LA MILICIA DE LA COMPAÑIA DE JESUS EN LAS MISSIONES DE LA PROVINCIA DE NUEVA-ESPAÑA.

REFIERENSE ASSIMISMO LAS COSTUMBRES, RITOS, Y SUPERSTICIONES QUE USAVAN ESTAS GENTES: SUS PUESTOS, Y TEMPLES: LAS VITORIAS QUE DE ALGUNAS DELLAS ALCANÇARON CON LAS ARMAS LOS CATOLICOS ESPAÑOLES, QUANDO LES OBLIGARON A TOMARLES: Y LAS DICHOSAS MUERTES DE VEINTE RELIGIOSOS DE LA COMPAÑIA, QUE EN VARIOS PUESTOS, Y A MANOS DE VARIAS NACIONES, DIERON SUS VIDAS POR LA PREDICACION DEL SANTO EVANGELIO.

Folio. Vellum.

MADRID, ALONSO DE PAREDES, 1645.

(See *Illustration overleaf.*)

£105

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 93. Salva, 3376. Heredia, 6836. Sabin, 60895. Medina, 1083. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 43. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F1231, P43).

An extremely interesting authentic history of the Jesuit activities in the heathen districts of Sinaloa, California and Florida, with a description of the superstitions and rites of the natives, their conquests and conversion to Christianity.

The work is divided into twelve parts, or "books," in the first of which the author describes the province of Sinaloa, the natives, their customs, and the first entry of the Spaniards there. Book II is devoted to the Jesuit foundation of the Sinaloa mission; book III treats of the conversion of three of the principal tribes of natives to Catholicism; book IV describes the Mission and conversions in the district of Rio de Mayo, Sinaloa and district; book V describes the wars between the Spaniards and the Hiaqui natives, and their conversion; book VI treats of the later conversions in Sinaloa; book VII deals with the question of Missions among the barbarous peoples in general, and of the common benefits derived from them; book VIII is devoted to the history of the Topia Mission and the conversion of its natives; book IX describes the San Andres Mission and district; book X describes the conversion of the Tepeguanes and their subsequent rebellion; book XI deals with the Missions at Parras and Laguna Grande, while book XII contains an appendix to the History of the Missions in New Spain, including a long account of the martyrdom of the nine Jesuit missionaries in Florida in 1566.

Of special interest is the chapter in which the writer mentions Admiral Pedro Porter Casanate's expedition. Philip IV had ordered him to reconnoitre the Californian lands on the Pacific, "to seek for pearls, and colonize the unknown lands and spread the Catholic Faith," and he took with him some Jesuit Missionaries on his voyage of discovery.

Previous to this, however, a Jesuit, Father Jacinto Cortes, had already trodden on Californian soil, and a letter of his, quoted in this book, describes his meeting with natives. This Father Jacinto had been employed in the Sinaloa Missions for sixteen years, and, on the invitation of the Governor of the Province, Captain Luis

Ceſtin de Cañas, accompanied him in a small vessel across the Gulf of California in 1642, taking with him a few soldiers from the Sinaloa garrison. The Father wrote a full account of this expedition to the Provincial, ſtating that they arrived in July, but owing to contrary winds and tides, they took a ſhort cut and “ſighted the iſlands of California. We left Baibachilato, and coaſting paſt the port of San Ignacio, we came upon a hillock which is in the middle of the ſea, not more than twenty leagues from San Ignacio. We continued to the weſt, and before we had loſt ſight of Sinaloa, the Californias came into view. We landed at the port, which has been named the port of St. Joſeph, where there are ſome friendly Indians. Paſſing all the creeks and bays, we came to the one which they call La Paz, about forty leagues. All the Indians gathered together, as friendly as if they were from Sinaloa. On this coaſt, as far as San Barnabé, there muſt be ſomething like a thouſand of them, all fiſhmen, their food being mainly ſhellfiſh.

“Theſe ſimple people, orderly in their habits, for there are no drunkards amongſt them, and they each have but one wife, are very peaceful, and only wage war againſt the tribe known as the Guaicuras, who live in the iſlands on the oppoſite coaſt, and theſe Guaicuras wiſh to eject them from their land and take poſſeſſion of La Paz. The arms of the Californians are large bows and arrows, with flint, but without poiſonous herbs for, although this is to be found here, they do not know of it, or uſe it. . . .

“Theſe Indians have been aſſiſted againſt the Guaicuras by the Spaniards who have recently effected an entry in thoſe lands. In fact, as ſoon as the Spaniards go there, they come in ſearch of them, bringing them fiſh and fruit from Pitahayas, and requeſting them to fire their arquebuses at the Guaicuras—and are very happy when their requeſt is complied with. Once we formed a proceſſion, carrying the Image of the Virgin, chanting our Litanies, and they accompanied us, Indian women and men—more than two hundred of them—with their bows and arrows, thinking that we were going to make war upon the Guaicuras. . . . This land is poor in water and other ſupplies, but there is a lagoon of drinking water. And when theſe iſlands are coloniſed, it will be neceſſary to ſtart with the Guaicura territory, in order to provide ſuſtenance for the iſlands, which is where all the pearl fiſheries exiſt. We have bartered for a few of theſe, which the Captain is ſending to his Excellency, ſo that he may ſee ſome of the fruits of this country. The reaſon why there are ſo few (pearls) to ſend, is becauſe the Indians had hurried away to their caves owing to the heavy rains. We returned after having ſpent a month there. What I think about this country is: that it ſeems very extenſive, another new world, or another New Spain. If God diſpoſes that we ſhould teach theſe people, I offer my ſervices; indeed, it is preciſely this which has brought me from the College of Mexico, and no other wiſh.”

Porter Caſanate’s expedition, according to this writer’s account, ſtarted the following year (1643), the Admiral taking with him ſome prieſts of the Society of Jeſus, at the requeſt of the Viceroy, the Conde de Salvatierra, “and becauſe he was particularly fond of this Order.” The Provincial of the day ſtated that it was given to the “ſons” of Ignatius (Loyola) to introduce Catholicism in thoſe remote weſtern American regions, and, ſome forty years later, another famous Jeſuit, Father Kino, the “Apoſtle of California,” firmly eſtabliſhed the faith in the country which was ſtill conſidered an iſland.

“Father Perez de Ribas went to Sinaloa, himſelf, in 1604, and actively engaged in Miſſionary enterpriſes. In 1617, with Tomas Baſilio, he firſt undertook a Miſſion to the Yaquis. In 1620 he returned to Mexico as Rector of the Colegio Maximo, and in 1640 became Provincial. In 1646 he was in Rome as *Procurador* of the Mexican Province, but in 1648 he returned to Mexico, where he died ſeven years later.”

HISTORIA

DE LOS TRIVMPHOS DE NUESTRA

SANTA FEE ENTRE GENTES LAS MAS BARBARAS,
y fieras del nuevo Orbe : conseguidos por los Soldados de la
Milicia de la Compañia de IESVS en las Misiones
de la Prouincia de Nueva-
España.

*REFIERENSE ASSIMISMO LAS COSTVMBRES,
ritos, y supersticiones que vsauan estas Gentes : sus puestos, y temples:
las vitorias que de algunas dellas alcançaron con las armas los Ca-
tolicos Españoles, quando les obligaron à tomarlas: y las dichosas
muertes de veinte Religiosos de la Compañia, que en va-
rios puestos, y a manos de varias Naciones,
dieron sus vidas por la predica-
cion del santo Euan-
gelio.*

DEDICADA A LA MVY CATOLICA Magestad
DEL REY N. S. FELIPE QVARTO.

ESCRITA POR EL PADRE ANDRES PEREZ DE RIBAS,
Prouincial en la Nueva España, natural de Cordoua.

Año



1645.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

En Madrid. Por *Alõso de Paredes*, jũto a los Estudios de la Cõpañia.

PHILOPONUS (HONORIUS): *NOVA NAVIGATIO NOVI ORBIS*, 1621.

NOVA TYPIS TRANSACTA NAVIGATIO, NOVI ORBIS INDIAE OCCIDENTALIS
ADMONUM BUELLII CATALONI IN UNIVERSAM AMERICAM, SIVE NOVUM ORBEM.

With engraved title, portrait of St. Brandan, and of Father Buell, and seventeen other full-page plates, showing cruelties of the Indians, etc. Folio. Bound by David in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.

MUNICH, 1621.

(See *Illustration opposite*.)

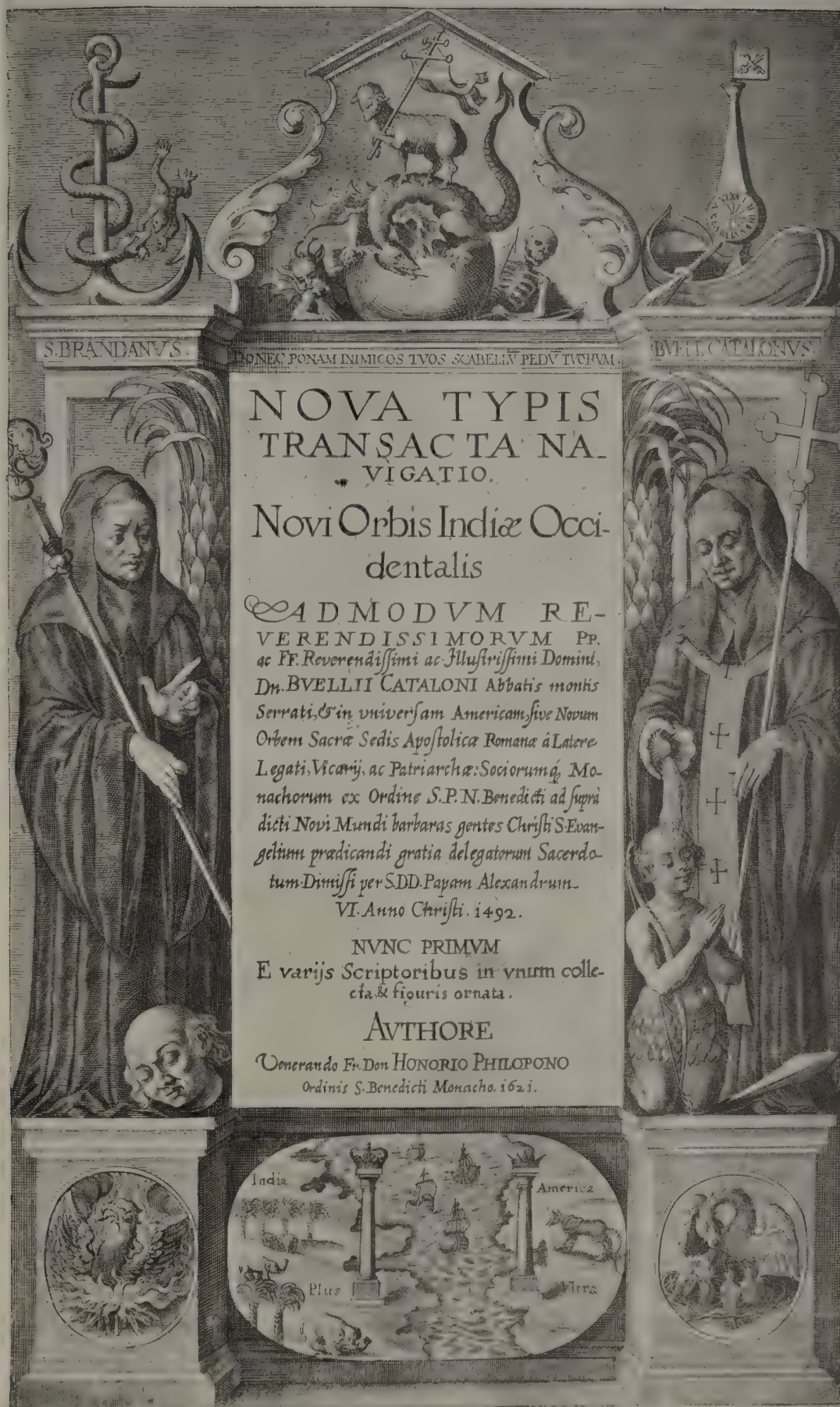
£75

Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E123, P73).

One of the most curious and interesting pictorial volumes of Americana and of high rarity in fine condition.

Father Buell was sent out by the King of Spain to christianise the New World; Pope Alexander VI named him Vicar General of the Western Indies, of which he is regarded as the first patriarch. He was accompanied by twelve monks, and they embarked with Christopher Columbus in 1493, upon his second voyage. Upon Buell's arrival in America he had many differences with Columbus, and was one of those who spoke most spitefully against him. Buell returned to Spain with the Admiral in order to justify his conduct.

The plates are very interesting and include full length portraits of Columbus and Father Buell, Indian tortures, battle scenes, the tobacco plant, Indian King smoking, a naval battle, etc. They were engraved by W. Kilian.





HISTORIA

*De la Prouincia de S. VICENTE De Chyapa
y Guatemala De la Orden de nro Glorioso
PADRE SANCTO DOMINGO*

*Escriuense Juntamente los principios de las
demas Prouincias desta Religion de las
yndias Occidentales. y lo Secular de la
Gouernacion De Guatemala*

AL CONDE DE LA GOMERA
*Del Consejo del Rey nuestro Señor
Su Presidente y Capitan General*

POR EL PRESENTADO FRAY
ANTONIO DE REMESAL
*De lamisma Orden de Predicadores de la
Prouincia de España Natural dela Villa de
ALLARIZ Enel Reyno de Galicia*

*En Madrid año de M.DC.XIX
Por Francisco de Angulo.*

REMESAL (FRAY ANTONIO DE): *HISTORIA DE GUATEMALA*, 1619.

HISTORIA DE LA PROVINCIA DE S. VICENTE DE CHYAPA Y GUATEMALA DE LA ORDEN DE NRO. GLORIOSO PADRE SANCTO DOMINGO. ESCRIVENSE JUNTA-MENTE LOS PRINCIPIOS DE LAS DEMAS PROVINCIAS DESTA RELIGION DE LAS OCCIDENTALES Y LO SECULAR DE LA GOVERNACION DE GUATEMALA.

First Edition. Finely engraved title-page, woodcut vignettes in text, double columns within double-line border. Folio. Full blue morocco, gilt panel with fleurons in corners, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e., bound by Rousselle.

MADRID, FRANCISCO DE ANGULO, 1619.

(See Illustration opposite.)

..... £105

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 249. Perez Pastor, 1633. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F1466, R377).

Fray Antonio de Remesal, Spanish historian and Dominican, was born at Allariz (Orense), in the latter part of the sixteenth century; was already a Dominican and Bachelor of Arts in 1592; and died in Madrid in 1619. Nicolas Antonio calls him *fidedignus*; Cuervo describes him as the most celebrated historian of Chiapa; and Barrio affirms that his writings possessed the merit of great accuracy.

He studied at Salamanca, and on graduating as Doctor of Divinity, was sent to America by his superiors. He was much admired for his talents, and applied himself to the study of Dominican history in Chiapa and Guatemala, turning his memoirs into the present historical account, on his return to Spain.

It had been almost a tradition with the Dominicans, from the time of Bartolomé de las Casas, to condemn the methods of the Spanish *Conquistadores* and their system of colonization; but Remesal, while dealing with the question in a humane vein, and condemning the excesses, came to the conclusion that such methods were inevitable when it was considered that they were employed "by men and not angels"—an opinion which called down upon his head the censure of his brother-Dominicans, and prevented him from publishing the work as soon as the author had wished. In his will he left a sum of money to enable the public writers to publish his works.

THE MISSIONARY HISTORY OF PARAGUAY, PARANA AND URUGUAY

RUIZ DE MONTOYA (ANTONIO), Soc. Jesus: *CONQUISTA*, 1639.

CONQUISTA ESPIRITUAL HECHA POR RELIGIOSOS DE LA COMPAÑIA DE JESUS,
EN LAS PROVINCIAS DEL PARAGUAY, PARANA, URUGUAY, Y TAPE.

First Edition. 4to. A magnificent copy bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gold tooling on sides and back, doublures of blue levant morocco with elaborate gold tooling, watered silk fly-leaves, g. e.

MADRID, 1639.

(See Illustration opposite.)

£65

Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VI, p. 356. Sabin, 74029. Medina, Vol. II, 1001, only knew of one copy. H. V. Jones, *Adventures in Americana*, 109. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F2684, R93).

A history of the Jesuits of Paraguay and the surrounding countries, containing much valuable information on the Indians, their Religious Rites, etc. It is full of bitter and most vehement complaints of the inhuman conduct of the Spaniards with regard to the Indians.

Father Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, celebrated Missionary of Paraguay, was born at Lima, in 1593. He joined the Society of Jesus in 1606 and was sent as a missionary to America. He converted over a hundred thousand Indians. He died at Lima in 1652.

"A book of the greatest importance was that by Padre Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, called '*Conquista espiritual, etc.*' (offered for sale above).

"Montoya, as if defending himself against criticism beforehand on account of his style and lack of proper arrangement of his material, confesses his rusticity imposed by long residence among savages; and that he wrote from memory, and without the documents that ought to have guided his pen, so that the result was a mass of information thrown together without system or order." Dr. Moses—(*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*).

CONQVISTA
ESPIRITVAL
HECHA POR LOS
RELIGIOSOS DE LA COMPAÑIA
de Iesus, en las Prouincias del Paraguay,
Parana, Vrugway, y Tape.

ESCRITA
POR EL PADRE ANTONIO RVIZ DE
la misma Compañia.
DIRIGIDA A OCTAVIO CENTVRION,
Marques de Monasterio.

Año



1639.

CON PRIVILEGIO.
En Madrid. En la imprenta del Reyno.

WITH THE FIRST PRINTED HURON VOCABULARY

SAGARD (F. GABRIEL): *GRAND VOYAGE*, 1632.

LE GRAND VOYAGE DU PAYS DES HURONS, SITUÉ EN L' AMERIQUE VERS LA
MER DOUCE, EZ DERNIERES CONFINES DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE, DITE
CANADA. AVEC UN DICTIONNAIRE DE LA LANGUE HURONNE. ETC.

First Edition. With finely engraved frontispiece. Small 8vo. Magnificent copy, bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, gilt back, sides, and edges.

PARIS, DENYS MOREAU, 1632.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£105

Church Catalogue, 421. John Carter Brown Catalogue, 394 and 396. Sabin, 74883. H. V. Jones, *Adventures in Americana*, 102. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F1030, S12).

A magnificent copy of the exceedingly rare first edition. "Copies are rarely found in good condition, and perfect in every respect."

The first book to contain the Huron Vocabulary, and one of the most important on the North America Indians, and relating to Canada. Shea remarks that it is rich in its details of Indian manners, beliefs, and language, "and is the main authority, for the history of the Recollect missions from 1615 to their expulsion in 1629."

Father Sagard, a member of the Recollects in Paris, was directed by a congregation of his order to accompany Father Nicholas, on a mission to the savages of New France. He sailed from Dieppe in the latter part of March, 1624, and arrived at Quebec after a voyage of three months and six days, during which he endured such sufferings, as, he says, were unequalled in his whole life. He proceeded at once to the scene of his mission among the Hurons, one hundred and fifty leagues west of Quebec. Here he remained but a few months, when it was decided to send him to Quebec for supplies. His fortitude was not equal to the emergency, and worn down by the privations and sufferings of a missionary life, he allowed himself to be persuaded by his brethren that it was not his vocation. He accordingly returned to his convent in Paris, where he wrote this important work, which is an account of his travels and work among the Hurons; and four years later, his "*Histoire du Canada*."



SEE ITEM NO. 43.

THE
DAY-BREAKING,
IF NOT
The Sun-Rising
OF THE
G O S P E L L

With the
INDIANS in New-England.

Zach. 4. 10.

Who hath despised the day of small things?

Matth. 13. 13.

The Kingdome of heaven is like to a graine of mustard seed.

Ibid. Verse 33.

The Kingdome of heaven is like unto Leaven.

LONDON,

Printed by Rich. Cotes, for Fulk Clifton, and are to bee
sold at his shop under Saint Margarets Church on
New-fish-street Hill, 1647.

[SHEPHARD (THOMAS)]: *THE DAY-BREAKING WITH THE INDIANS*, 1647.

THE DAY-BREAKING, IF NOT THE SUN-RISING OF THE GOSPELL WITH THE INDIANS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Small 4to. Levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Rivière.

LONDON, RICH. COTES, FOR FULK CLIFTON, 1647.

(*See Illustration opposite.*)

£100

Church Catalogue, 482. Sabin, 80207. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E78, M4, E33).

“ . . . Dr. Samuel A. Green (*Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings*, 9: 394) is of the opinion that this tract was written by the Rev. John Wilson (b. 1588, d. 1677) of Boston.

“ On the verso of the title is the following address by the editor of this Tract: ‘ To the Reader. *Hee that pen’d these following Relations, is a Minister of Christ in New England, so eminently godly and faithfull, that what he here reports, as an eye or an eare witnesse, is not to be questioned: Were he willing his name should bee mentioned, it would be an abundant, if not redundant, Testimoniall to all that know him.* Nathan Wårde.’ ‘ This notice,’ says Sabin, ‘ has been supposed by some writers to refer to John Eliot, and the tract is accordingly sometimes ascribed to him. The evidence seems to indicate, however, that Thomas Shepard was the minister referred to, and that he wrote the relation.’ ”

WITH THE FAMOUS MAP SHOWING "AMERICA"

[SOLINUS (CAIUS JULIUS)], CAMERS (JOANNES): *ENARRATIONES*, 1520.

JOANNIS CAMERTIS MINORITANI, ARTIUM, ET SACRAE THEOLOGIAE DOCTORIS, IN C. JULII SOLINI ΠΟΛΥΙΣΤΩΡΑ ENARRATIONES.

Decorative woodcut border to title, and two printer's devices. With the famous folding woodcut cordiform map of the world, shewing the New World designated as "America" This map is the earliest containing the name "America" (with the exception of the Waldseemüller). Folio. Magnificent copy in full crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e., inside dentelles.

VIENNA, JOANNES SINGRENIUS, 1520.

(See *Illustrations opposite.*)

£210

Harrisse 108. Church Catalogue 45. John Carter Brown 64. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, G113, S7, 1520).

An exceedingly scarce work with the scarce famous world map by Peter Apian. With but one exception (the Waldseemüller Map), this is the earliest known map on which the name "America" appears, and until recently was considered to be actually the first, as was claimed by Harrisse and Bartlett. Harrisse, in his "*The Discovery of North America*," at page 505, gives a very full description of it.

The map of Apianus also contains the legend about Guaiacum wood, and the one which states that the discovery of the southern continent was accomplished in 1497; but it is worthy of notice that immediately under the date of 1497 Apianus inscribes: "*Haec terra cum adiacentibus insulis inuenta est per Columbum Ianuensem ex mandato regis Castellae*"; thus blending his Vespuccian data with those derived from Columbus.

The work itself comprises a collection of extracts from Pliny's Natural History, which was written in the fourth century by Solinus. This edition contains elaborate notes by Camers but is of especial interest on account of the map.





IOANNIS
CAMERTIS MINORI
TANI, ARTIVM, ET SA-
CRAE THEOLOGIAE
DOCTORIS, IN. C. IVLII
SOLINI ΠΟΛΥΙΣΤΩΡΑ
ENARRATIO-
NES.

Additus eiusdem Camertis Index,
tum literarum ordine, tum res-
rum notabiliū copia / pers-
cōmodus Studiosis.

Cum Gratia, & Priuile-
gio Imperiali.



SPILBERGEN (G.) and JACOB LE MAIRE: *MIROIR OOST & WEST-INDICAL*, 1621.

MIROIR OOST & WEST-INDICAL, AUQUEL SONT DESCRIPTES DEUX DERNIERES NAVIGATIONS, FAICTES ES ANNÉES 1614, 1615, 1616, & 1618, L'UNE PAR LE RENOMMÉ GUERRIER DE MER, GEORGE DE SPILBERGEN, PAR LE DESTROICT DE MAGELLAN, & AINSI TOUT AUTOUR DE TOUT LA TERRE, AVEC TOUTES LES BATAILLES DONNÉES TANT PAR TERRE QUE PAR EAU. ICY SONT AUSSI ADIOUSTÉES DEUX HISTOIRES, L'UNE DES INDES ORIENTALES, L'AUTRE DES INDES OCCIDENTALES, AVEC LE NOMBRE DES NAVIRES, FORTS, SOLDATS & ARTILLERIE. L'AUTRE FAICTE PAR JACOB LE MAIRE, LEQUEL AU COSTÉ DU ZUD DU DESTROICT DE MAGELLAN, A DECOUVERT UN NOUVEAU DESTROICT. AVEC LA DESCRIPTION DE TOUS PAYS, GENS & NATIONS.

With a very large number of maps, some large and folding, and plates. Oblong 8vo. Bound by Rousselle in full blue morocco, gilt fleurons on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.

AMSTERDAM, IAN IANSZ, 1621.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£150

No copy in the Church Catalogue. John Carter Brown Library. No. 254.

Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, G420, S86).

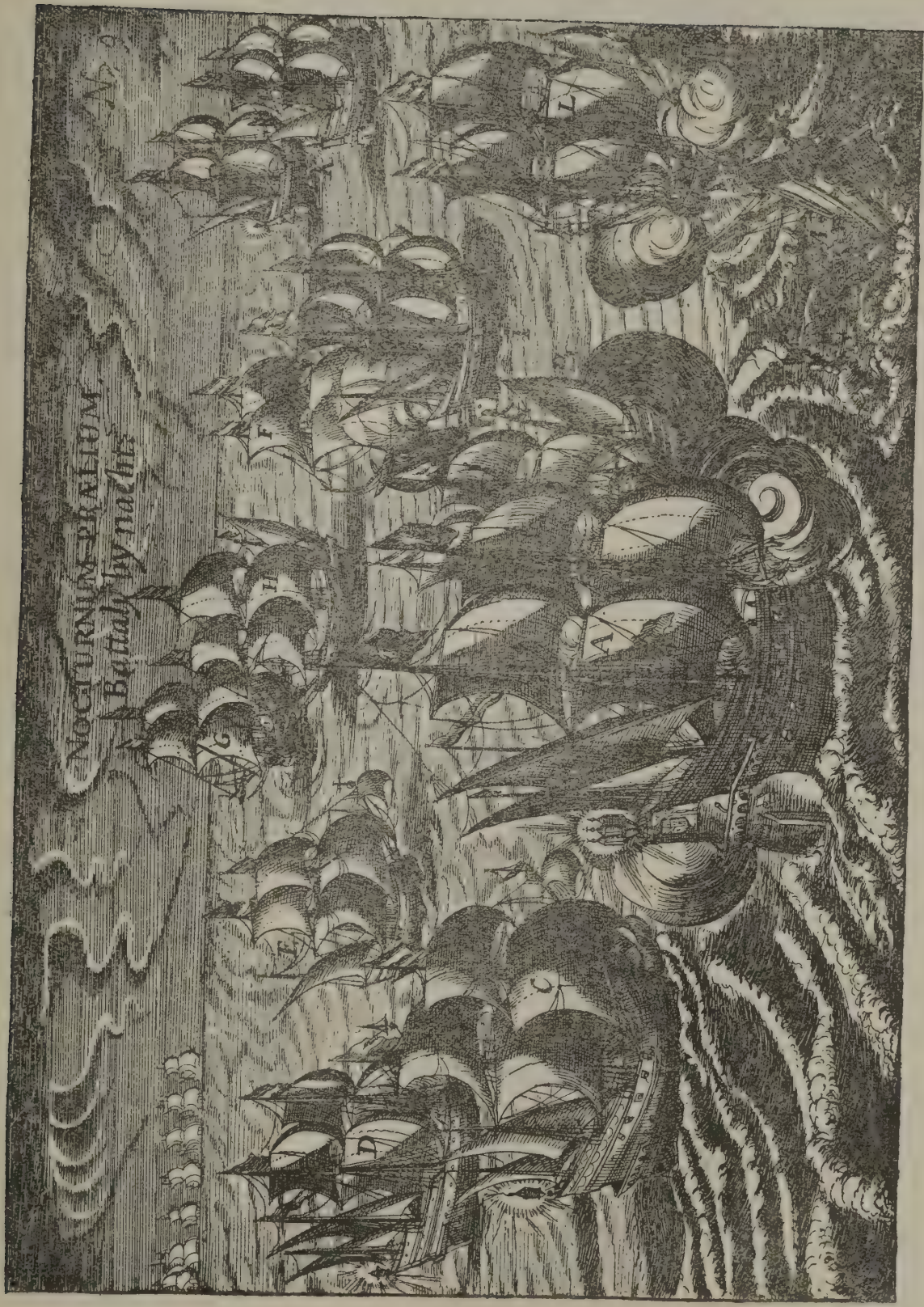
This oblong edition of Spilbergen and Jacob le Maire is of excessive rarity, and we cannot imagine a finer copy than the one we are offering for sale. This French edition is rarer and more sought after than the Latin. It includes the death of Le Maire on the 16th December, 1616, and the journal of this navigator, which, in the first edition stops on the 2nd November, 1616, is continued in this edition till the 1st of July, 1617.

The plates in both editions are identical.

A magnificent copy.

Jacob Le Maire, the celebrated Dutch navigator, was born at Egmont, and was the son of a French merchant, Isaac Le Maire, who had taken refuge in Holland during a period of religious persecution. It was at his father's instigation that an expedition was sent out for the purpose of discovering a new route to the Indies without passing through the Magellan Strait, that route being closed to all but members of the Dutch East India Company. Isaac Le Maire equipped two vessels, under the command of Schonter, whilst Jacob Le Maire was recognised as the chief of the expedition, which set out in June 1615. They discovered a strait between Tierra del Fuego and an Island off the south of South America, and named it the Strait of Le Maire, naming the island "States Island" after the States General (the Netherlands).

On reaching Batavia, the expedition came to grief. Le Maire and his fellow-explorers were arrested by the governor of the Dutch East India Company and were sent to Holland for trial; but Le Maire died on December 31st, 1616, on the voyage home.



NOCTURNUM PRÆLIUM
Battle by night

No. 9

SEE ITEM NO. 46.

STAMLER (JOHANNES): *DYALOGUS*, 1508.

DYALOGUS DE DIVERSARUM GENCIUM SECTIS ET MUNDI RELIGIONIBUS.

With a remarkable title-page engraved on wood, which is repeated on the reverse. This title-page is by Hans Burgmaier, and is one of the finest examples of this master's wood engravings. Printed in Roman Letter. Folio. Original binding in stamped pigskin on wooden boards, with metal clasps.

AUGSBURG, ERHARDT OGLIN AND GEORG NADLER, 1508.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£105

Church Catalogue, No. 26. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, 17).

Harrisse B.A.V. No. 51, where it is described as "An extremely rare and curious Drama, described on the leaf following the title as 'Dyalogus in modum comici dramatis formatus a J. Stamler de Tartarorum, Saracenorum, Turcorum, Judeorum et Gentilium Sectis et Religionibus ac eorundem Confutatione, &c.' The letter from Stamler to Jacob Locher, dated 13 Kal. Junii 1506, is of the highest interest to American Collectors, as he mentions by name Christopher Columbus and Albericus Vespucius as the discoverers of the New World. The Drama has a marginal Commentary, which is important not only to theologians as pointing out heresies, but also to the astronomer. Stamler seems to have been an enemy to judicial astrology."

The passage mentioning Columbus and Vespucius is as follows:—"De insulis autem inventis mentionem nullam facio; sed Crisťoferi Colom earundem inventoris et Alberici Vespucii de orbe moderno invento (quibus etas nostra potissimum debet) quos tibi presentibus tractatulos mitto conspicias."

In translation this passage reads:—"I do not make any mention of the newly discovered islands, but of Christopher Colom, their discoverer, and of Albericus Vespucius; on the discovery of the New World (to whom our age is chiefly indebted) behold what treatise I send you."

The writer of this work, Johannes Stamler, was the rector of the parish church at Kissingen.

Only seven other copies of this important work are known; six in the U.S.A. (Harvard University, John Carter Brown, Lenox, Library of Congress and Ayer Libraries), and one copy in Europe (British Museum).



WITH THE EARLIEST MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI

THEVENOT (MELCHISEDEC): *RECUEIL DE VOYAGES*, 1681.

RECUEIL DE VOYAGES DE MR. THEVENOT.

First Edition. With the folding map of the River Mississippi and large folding map of Australia, New Zealand, and New Guinea; folding map of the Terre d'Ielmer; and 14 engraved plates. Small 8vo. Fine copy in full green levant morocco gilt, g. e., by Sangorski and Sutcliffe.

PARIS, CHEZ ESTIENNE MICHALLET, 1681.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£65

Church Catalogue, No. 672. Bartlett, Vol. II, p. 472. H. V. Jones, *Adventures in Americana*, No. 137. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, G159, T38).

A very fine and absolutely perfect copy of this exceedingly rare and important book. It is composed of several parts, each with separate signature-marks and pagination.

This collection of voyages is of special value because of its account of the discovery of the River Mississippi by Father Marquette in 1673, and its folding map of that river, which is believed to be the earliest extant. It also contains a map, with explanations, of the discovery of the country near the North Pole, by the Dutch; a description of an overland journey made from Russia to China in 1653; and the most important, and one of the very earliest maps (Tasman's), of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

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*De l'imprimerie de Christophle Plantin
a la Licorne d'or.*

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THEVET (ANDRE): *LES SINGULARITEZ DE LA FRANCE ANTARCTIQUE*, 1558.

LES SINGULARITEZ DE LA FRANCE ANTARCTIQUE AUTREMENT NOMMÉE AMERIQUE, ET DE PLUSIEURS TERRES ET ISLES DÉCOUVERTES DE NOSTRE TEMPS.

Printed in italic; numerous illustrations. Small 8vo. Original vellum.

ANTWERP, CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN, 1558.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£100

Not in Sabin. Church Catalogue, No. 108. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E141, T395).

The Church Catalogue only knows of copies in four libraries, including the British Museum.

The illustrations in this Edition are reduced from those in the Paris edition of the previous year, and are all engraved in reverse. They furnished De Bry with some of his most gruesome pictures. This is one of the early works issued by the celebrated Plantin Press, which had only recently (1555) begun printing.

Thirty-one pages (folios 146-161) are devoted to Canada and Newfoundland. The information contained in these pages was probably derived from Jacques Cartier. On folio 145 there is an account of Baccalao, and the attempts of Cabot to "dresser la vue nouvelle Angleterre." On folio 150 Thevet describes Tobacco Smoking; a certain "herbe sechée" put into the end of a hollow horn, "laquelle ayans frottée entre leurs mains, y mettent le feu, et en reçoivent la fumée par la bouche par l'autre bout du cornet. Et en prennent en telle quantité, qu'elle sort par les yeux et par le nez."

[50]

VARGAS MACHUCA (BERNARDO DE): *MILICIA Y DESCRIPCION DE LAS INDIAS*, 1599.

MILICIA Y DESCRIPCION DE LAS INDIAS.

First Edition. With engraved heraldic vignette on title, and full-page portrait. [Marginal repair to title-page.] Small 4to. Vellum.

MADRID, PEDRO MADRIGAL, 1599.

(See *Illustration opposite.*)

£250

Medina No. 402. Picatoſte No. 324. Salva No. 3825. Leclerc No. 2979. Perez Paſtor; Madrid, No. 662. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E141, V29).

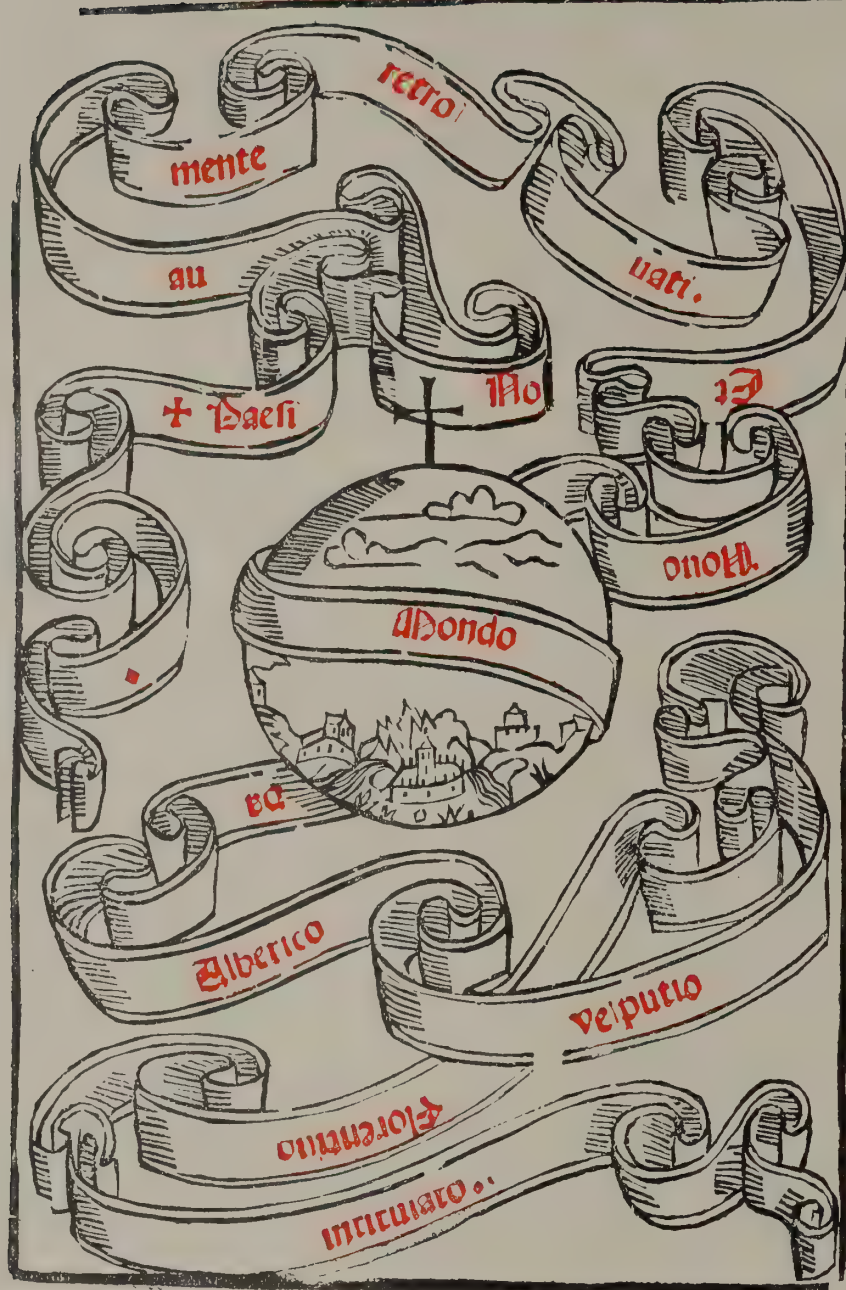
One of the moſt important early Spaniſh works on the Indies and American military organization in the XVIth century; the rare text of which was reprinted in the *Coleccion de los libros raros ó curiosos que tratan de America*.

Vargas Machuca was a native of Simancas, and ſpent practically his whole life in military ſervice, finally reaching the rank of Capitan-General in America; ſerving from 1568 in Italy; the Granada war; the war in New Granada, where he was inſtrumental in pacifying the Indians; and many other campaigns in America. He preſented a paper on the propoſed pacification of the Araucan Indians of Chile in 1599, at the requeſt of the *Consejo de Indias*, and oppoſed the ſuggeſtion that Chile ſhould be de-populated.



SEE ITEM NO. 50.

CUM PRÆFATIO



SEE ITEM NO. 51.

VESPUCCI: *PAESI NOVAMENTE RETROVATI*, 1507.

PAESI NOVAMENTE RETROVATI ET NOVO MONDO DA ALBERICO VESPUTIO FLORENTINO.

First Edition. Title in red Gothic Letter, within black woodcut scroll which encircles the Globe and fills the entire space of the title-page at all angles; ornamental woodcut capitals in text; Roman Letter. Small 4to. Levant morocco, g. e., by Rivière.

VENICE, HENRICO VICENTINO, 1507.

(See *Illustrations opposite and overleaf.*)

£1275

The excessively rare first edition in Italian, and a covetable bibliographical gem.

John Carter Brown Library, 30. Palau's *Manual*, Vol. VII, p. 162. Church Catalogue (25) mentions 8 other known copies, including the one in the J. C. Brown Library. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, E101, F8).

The author of this work is Montalboddo Fracanzio, and it is the earliest known collection of voyages which has been printed. It consists of six "books," relating to: (1) The first voyage to Ethiopia by the Infante Henry of Portugal; (2) The second voyage, from Lisbon to Calicut; (3) The customs at the court of the King of Calicut; (4) How the King of Spain fitted out two ships for Columbus; (5) The New World; (6) Information concerning Calicut.

The book contains the Italian version based on Giocondo's Latin rendering of Vespucci's famous third voyage (the first under the Portuguese flag). This is contained in a letter addressed to his old patron Lorenzo di Piero Francesco de Medici, written in March or April, 1503. The third voyage lasted from May 10th, 1501, to September 7th, 1502.

According to the Church Catalogue, the *Paesi Novamente Retrovati* "serves to this day in the Latin repertory of Grynæus, as a trustworthy and interesting source of information."

CStampato in Vicentia cū la impensa de Mg^{ro}
 Hentico Vicentino: & diligente cura & indu
 stria de Zāmaria suo fiol nel. M. cccc. vii. a
 di. iii. de Nouembre. Cum gratia &
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 neto nō ardisca
 primerlo.



† a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t v x y z & ⁊ A B C D
 Tutti sōno duerni excepto la tauola che e terno.



SEE ITEM NO. 51.

[VESPUCCI]: *PAESI NOVAMENTE RITROVATI*, 1521.

PAESI NOVAMENTE RITROVATI PER LA NAVIGATIONE DI SPAGNA IN CALICUT,
ET DA ALBERTUTIO VESPUTIO FIORENTINO INTITULATO MONDO NOVO.

The Sixth Edition. With a fine woodcut view of Venice on the title. 8vo. Old Russia gilt.

VENICE, ZORZO DE RUSCONI, 1521.

(See *Illustration overleaf*.)

£300

Harrisse, 109. Sabin, 50055. Church Catalogue, 46. Bartlett, Vol. I, 68. Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, 29).

This edition contains more and important additional material than in the earlier editions. There has been much controversy as to who was the actual compiler of this important work, which may be considered as the first representative collection of Voyages. It is usually ascribed to Montalboddo Francan, and sometimes to Alezander Zorzi, but its chief importance lies in its including Amerigo Vespucci's letter to Lorenzo de Medici, giving him an account of his discoveries.

The other contents of the work are:—

The voyages of Cadomoſto to Cape Verde, 1454-5.

The voyages of Pedro de Cintra to Senegal in 1462.

Vasco da Gama's Voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, 1497-1500.

Cabral's voyage to Brazil in 1500.

Abridgement of Peter Martyr's first Decade, containing the voyages of Columbus, Alonso Niño, and Pinzon, 1492-1500.

Letters of various Venetian Ambassadors and Merchants, 1501-1502, concerning the Portuguese voyages to India, and Corte Real's voyage to America.

Account of India by Joseph of Cranganor (the Indian Christian whom Cabral brought from India in 1501), 1502.

Presi nouamente ritrouati per
la Nauigatione di Spagna in Calicut. Et da Alber
tutio Vesputio Fiorentino intitulato Mon
do Nouo. Nouamente Impresso.



SEE ITEM NO. 52.

ZARATE (AUGUSTIN DE): *CONQUISTA DEL PERU*, 1555.

HISTORIA DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO Y CONQUISTA DEL PERU, CON LAS COSAS NATURALES QUE SEÑALADAMENTE ALLI SE HALLAN, Y LOS SUCESSOS QUE HA AVIDO. LA QUAL ESCRIVIA AUGUSTIN DE ZARATE, EXERCIENDO EL CARGO DE CONTADOR GENERAL DE CUENTAS POR SU MAGESTAD EN AQUELLA PROVINCIA, Y EN LA DE TIERRA FIRME.

First Edition. With woodcut illustrations in the text. Thick small 8vo. Green morocco, treble gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e.

ANTWERP, MARTIN NUCIO, 1555.

(See *Illustration overleaf*.)

£52 10s

First Edition of this important early history of Peru. The work was dedicated to Philip II of Spain as Mary Tudor's consort, and is addressed to "His Majesty the King of England, our Prince."

Library of Congress (Rare Book Room, F3442, Z3).

"To the latter part of the period of the Pizarros belongs the account given by Augustin de Zárate, who was sent to Peru to take charge of the accounts of the 'kingdoms and province of Peru,' at the time that Blasco Nuñez Vela was commissioned to become the first viceroy of the Spanish possessions in South America. Zárate had part in the conflicts occasioned by the arrival of Nuñez Vela and the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro. He was one of the two commissioners sent by the Oidores to order Pizarro to disband his army, which he held at Jauja, and enter Lima with only a small escort. Pizarro, however, sent out Captain Villegas, who met Zárate on the way, arrested him, took away his commission, confiscated his provisions, and imprisoned him at Huarochiri. Released after some days, he was persuaded to return to Lima, and it was suggested that, in consideration of his release, he should urge the Audiencia to leave the government to Gonzalo Pizarro. Whatever may have been the influence of Zárate in this matter, Pizarro not long afterwards approached the capital and assumed the reins of government. [It is interesting to note, here, that documents have since come to light, revealing the fact that Gonzalo Pizarro had obtained, by tyranny and irregular means, a decree, reluctantly issued by Zárate as one of the Oidores of the Audiencia, appointing Gonzalo to the Governorship of Peru.]

"Having played his part in this turbulent period, Zárate returned to Spain, and, using notes made in America, wrote the *Historia del descubrimiento y conquista de la provincia del Peru*. His final plan for this work was to treat of the discovery and occupation of the country, and to narrate the principal events in the history of the colony until the pacification that followed the intervention of Pedro de la Gasca. The author is said to have intended that his work should remain in manuscript until after his death, but under the persuasion, perhaps the orders, of Prince Philip, to whom he had presented it, he caused it to be printed.

"His style is less clear than that of some of his contemporaries, but his opportunities for gaining information enabled him to present abundant details of events within the period of his narrative." (Dr. Moses's "*Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*").

Historia del des

CVBRIMIENTO Y CONQVISTA
DEL PERV, CON LAS COSAS NATV-
rales que señaladamente alli se hallan, y los su-
cessos que ha auido. La qual escriuia Augus-
tin de Çarate, exerciendo el cargo de Conta-
dor general de cuentas por su Magesta-
dad en aquella prouincia, y en
la de Tierra firme.



EN ANVERS
En casa de Martin Nucio, a las dos
Cigueñas. Año. M. D. LV.
Con Privilegio.

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